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NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

NEGOCIATION FOR RENEWAL OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

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THE duty of a British Statesman is to study the prosperity of the British empire : not of any of its parts, or of its divisions exclusively, but of the whole, considered as one body, one interest. It is true, that in pursuance of this duty, minor interests, though in themselves well entitled to consideration, occasionally suffer, and sometimes severely : the fact may be lamented, while the cause must be applauded. The suffering of the whole, for the benefit of a part, is most assuredly a solecism in politics : but the preference of a superior to an inferior, whether a duty, an interest, or a privilege, has ever been held a profit to the commonweal. No blame of any kind attaches to those who acting on this generalizing principle, consider all his majesty's subjects as equally entitled to his majesty's protection ; at home and abroad. At home, while they fulfil the duties of their station, and preserve their allegiance, in connection with their exertions to do the best they can for themselves :—abroad, while they conduct themselves with due attention to the national character ; and the advantage of their labours terminates on their country. All restrictions, then, are artificial, and in some sense, unnatural impositions ; and it becomes those who solicit them, to make out a strong case, by which the departure, on their behalf, from general rule,

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may be justified. No thinking mind will deny the possibility of such strong cases : we see daily instances of voluntary secession from the uncontrouled liberty of nature, to accomplish purposes, which, without adoption of subjection and restriction, were unattainable. Every association, in fact, shews the prevalence of this conviction. The simple combination of a partnership for the better conducting of a business, is a restraint on every individual in the firm. The more extensive, or the more durable connections formed with a view to greater works, whether a canal, a dock, or an insurance company, implies a pledge in every one interested to further the prosperity of the concern, in preference to all others of a like kind. And whoever has advanced his capital in promoting such an undertaking, feels an exclusive excitement in his own bosom, which needs no argument to confirm his preference. It is but just, that whoever has advanced the cost of an undertaking, should possess a property in it, substantial enough, and durable enough, to allow him to expect remuneration. Patent rights are also restrictions of public right ; and the property of the inventor in his ingenuity, is with great propriety, centered in himself for a period supposed to be of sufficient length to ensure his reward. Copyright is another of those limitations intended to act beneficially on the whole, though for a time, it be neither more nor less than a monopoly, and that of the worst description, a monopoly of the discoveries or arguments of intellect ; of the labours or application of learning. But every thing which policy can institute, is liable to abuse. The privileges and patents, granted by the crown in the days of Elizabeth and James, had they been continued with the same spirit, as that in which they originated, would ere this have controuled the common operations of human life. They

would have rendered abortive every form of ingenuity : they would have extended their claim of property into mere resemblances ; and wherever they could have found the shadow of a likeness to the article specified in their authority, they would have insisted on its being included either *totidem verbis*, or *totidem literis* ;—while the law-expences in either case, would have fallen insupportably heavy on the sons of ingenuity ; who seldom are at the same time sons of wealth. While, therefore, the necessity of the case determines the admission of exclusive interests, the same necessity determines against the undue extension, prolongation, or preponderance of associations,—the creatures of art, not the genuine offspring of nature : the unavoidable institutions of extensive and hazardous commerce, not the free results of the citizen's favourite toast, " a good trade, and well paid," at home.

Foreign adventure, is exposed to dangers of various descriptions. The dangers of the sea have from the remotest ages, been distinguished from those of the land. Rocks, shoals, and storms, have always been allowed to enhance the computation of bottomries ; and returns of profit on capital, which would have been thought enormous, if not immoral, on land, when derived from oversea expeditions, have passed uncensured as extremely good luck, or extremely good management. Certain it is, that in proportion to the distance and duration of a voyage ; the previous outfit necessary to provide for it ; the long and anxious period before any accounts of its success can be obtained ; with the still longer interval before its proceeds can be realized and divided among the adventurers in the shape of profit ;—these, with other considerations, render distant voyages peculiarly hazardous and onerous. It is true, that compared with the time taken, and the difficulties experienced in a voyage to the East, formerly, the transit of our own days, is a mere party of pleasure : it is a flight ; an expedition, as much beyond the belief probably of Captain Lancaster, or Sir Henry Middleton, as beyond the powers of the most eminent sea-commander, their contemporary. Continued experience has gradually diminished the evils, and augmented the accommodations of this once perilous enterprize. Greatly perilous *then*, it required the combined power of many

individuals to support the risque and to answer the expences attendant on it. Constancy and perseverance have triumphed over those obstacles *now* ; and, as is but natural, under the diminished mass and magnitude of risques, others besides those interested, as it were, by tradition from predecessor to successor, desire to partake in advantages, apparently both splendid and lucrative.

It is remarkable, that such has been the character in all ages attached to commerce with India. From the time of the earliest records, and long before, India, as a country, held the first place in human predilection. The productions of that country, possessed a traditionary veneration, a sacredness, which strongly marked the feelings of the dispersed tribes of mankind, as to a center—the center—originally—of the human community. What were the offerings understood to be most acceptable to the gods ?—Perfumes from India. What were the personal ornaments supposed to be most magnificent among men ?—the gold, the silver, the manufactures, the precious stones of India. The spices of India, were the best condiments of food : the drugs of India, were the most powerful restoratives to health : the learning of India was the most profound of all learning in the judgment of philosophers ; and the religious observances of India, were repeated or imitated, by devotees, without impeachment on the sagacity of those who from a country so remote, drew modes and distinctions so peculiar.

The natives of that country boast, and with reason, that they want nothing from foreign lands ; that they have no mines of gold or silver ; but that heaven has been so bountiful to them in its donations, as to induce strangers to seek their shores and to offer gold and silver in exchange for their productions. Never has their boast been contradicted. The Persians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans,—who has not paid tribute to the Hindoos ?

Laden with the manufactures of India, the laborious and patient camel, traversed districts and deserts, to arrive at marts where his lading bore a price beyond comparison superior to its original cost. Afterwards, the way to India by sea, from Egypt, superseded much of the toil of the camel ; and the riches of the East, centered in the export towns of Egypt situated on the Mediterranean. Later ages saw a new

route opened by sea, and from that moment, navigation assumed a boldness and spirit of enterprize, which directed commerce into new channels, and gave the trident of Neptune into hands, the very last that could have been conjectured by the ancient lords and sovereigns of the European world.

The nations of antiquity traded with India; but they established no colonies in that country. They were merchants only, not possessors of a single province. The nations of Europe in modern times, were traders also; and it is but lately that strangers from so great a distance have become paramount over regions so extensive, fertile and populous. It is this combination of character which renders the formation of an opinion respecting our East-India Company so difficult. We cannot describe that body as a simple trader; for that it is not. We cannot assign to it the duties of sovereignty, and insist on its devoting its whole attention and talents to its subjects: for then what would become of itself? To forget Britain in India would be unnatural: to forget India in Britain would be criminal. But, to obtain a distinct conception of the Company, so far as it may apply to the present moment, we must separate these characters; and consider apart the mercantile and the regal interests of the body. We must further distinguish for the purpose of consideration, the interest of the company,

from that of Britain, at large; and further still, the interest of Britain at large, from that of individuals, intent on sharing in the profits of trade to India. To these must be added, a due sympathy with the interests of our Indian subjects; for, to suppose that they are become by conquest so completely our property, that prosperity, or misery, distress, or competency is equally to be borne by them, or may with equal indifference be offered by us, is to counteract the proper sentiments due to our national glory, and to debase the British character below what even its rivals, if not its enemies would really desire.

That all these distinctions can be treated in a single article, is impossible: for the present, therefore, as most appropriate to the exigencies of the moment, we consider the East-India Company principally in its mercantile character; though we confess that we cannot wholly separate even from that, its duties and cares as a sovereign over a population greatly exceeding that of the British Islands.

Commerce is, essentially, the exchange of one foreign article for another: the intervention of money is a facility; not an essential. We ask then the value of what productions of British industry have been sent to India to purchase productions of Indian industry? The Company answers this question, by the following table:

Official Value of the Bullion and Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from, British India, (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, for Six Years, viz. from 1802-3 to 1807-8 both inclusive.

	IMPORTS into INDIA.			EXPORTS.
	<i>Bullion</i> £ Sterling.	<i>Goods & Stores</i> £ Sterling.	<i>Total</i> £ Sterling.	<i>Goods only</i> £ Sterling.
London :				
By East India Company.....	4,939,128	5,547,501	10,486,629	8,108,897
Officers, of Comp. Ships..	179,756	2,640,000	2,819,756	1,939,000
British Private-Trade.....	1,167,460	1,832,980	3,000,440	5,681,740
Americans.....	4,543,662	667,654	5,211,316	4,803,283
Foreign Europeans.....	2,051,093	1,072,960	3,124,053	2,437,752
Total £	12,831,099	11,761,095	24,642,194	22,970,672

* * The value of the Company's Imports into India is taken from the invoices of the ships as they arrived in India, with the addition of ten per cent. upon the invoice price outwards. The value of the British Private-Trade, as also the American and Foreign European, is the Indian official value, and which appears to correspond pretty nearly with the market prices in India.

The annual average of the merchandize sent is £924,583 by the company; to this add £440,000 by officers of the company and £305,496 by British Private traders, making together £1,670,079: —the amount of goods and stores; *exclusive of bullion*. But whether bullion ought to be excluded demands consideration; for though it be not an article of British produce, yet certainly it was bought with British produce, and therefore is virtually British produce, though under another form. It may be worth while for a moment, to look back to earlier states of the Company's exports from Britain: for if we consider the establishment of this body, as an experiment, it is natural to enquire how far it has answered?

In 1614, the Company exported,	
Woollens to the amount of....	£14,000
Lead, iron, &c. &c.	10,000
Bullion	12,000
	<hr/> £36,000
Cost of Shipping, &c.	34,000
Provisions, &c.	30,000
	<hr/> £100,000

The value of merchandize exported from the first establishment of the Company in 1601 to 1620, was £292,286: annual average £15,383.

In 1674-5, the exports were,	
Woollens, &c.	£110,000
Private-Trade.....	45,000
	<hr/>
Total	£155,000

Being about *ten times* the former average.

In 1769, by 9 Geo. III. cap. 24. The Company was directed to give bond, for exporting goods the growth, produce and manufacture of Great Britain (exclusive of military and naval stores) to the amount of £380,837 per annum, being the annual average of the preceding five years. The present average we have already stated. The following account shews the magnitude of the Outlay.

Commercial Outlay, made up, in respect to the Indian Accounts, to April 30, 1810, the Home Accounts to the 1st March 1811.

Cash.....	£460,738
Goods sold and unsold.....	5,053,417
Goods afloat.....	3,379,389
House and Warehouses.....	1,207,090
Property, China and Cape Good Hope.....	1,240,652
Cash, goods, and debts, commercial department India.....	3,071,637
	<hr/>
Property, Bencoolen and St. Helena.....	434,755
	<hr/>
Total Commercial Outlay	£14,847,678

This experiment then, has so far succeeded as to have raised the exports from Britain, and consequently the industry by which those goods were furnished, *greatly*.

A slight view of the imports into Britain, is also desirable.

In 1621, Mr. Munn, an eminent merchant of London, and a director of the E. I. Company, calculated that Europe consumed annually of

Pepper.....	6,000,000lbs.
Cloves.....	450,000
Mace	150,000
Nutmegs.....	400,000
Indigo.....	350,000
Raw-Silk.....	1,000,000

This would have cost if obtained in the old way from Aleppo, £1,465,000; but being purchased from India direct, it cost only £511,458, or little more than one third. England was supposed to consume

Of Pepper....about....	450,000 lbs.
Cloves.....	50,000
Mace	15,000
Nutmegs.....	100,000

The cost price and the selling price were supposed to be,

	In India.		In England.
Pepper	per lb. Os. 2½d.		1s. 8d.
Cloves	— 0 9		5 0
Mace	— 0 8		6 0
Nutmegs	— 0 4		3 0
Indigo	— 1 2		5 0
Raw Silk	— 8 0		20 0

The table gives for the value of goods obtained from India £15,729,637. The annual average of this is £2,621,606. Now, the whole exports from India being £3,828,445, annual average, it is distributed in the following proportion :

To England $\frac{6.8}{100}$ or upwards of $\frac{5}{100}$ ths.

America $\frac{9.1}{100}$ or less than $\frac{1}{10}$ ths.

Foreign Europe $\frac{1.1}{100}$ or less than $\frac{1}{10}$ ths.

The extent of the Company's mercantile interest is thus summed up by the chairman in a letter to Lord Melville.

The disbursement of the Company upon the single article of commerce in goods and wares, &c. or of articles necessary for its management, a disbursement of sums going from and returning to the Company, from one moment to another, was, at the close of the year 1811, not less than about £14,847,678

To this must be added, the amount of advances in India and at home, for stores of various kinds, applicable to the purposes of government, and in constant use for military equipments, &c.; of cash, arms, &c.; and of debts due to the Company from various states and princes, &c.; and other articles, making, at the close of the Indian year 1810, about 21,282,279

If to these sums be subjoined the absolute expenditure made by the Company, for the acquirement of a territory, with forts, ammunition, &c. and the actual purchase of many factories and territories, building of docks, purchase of forests, &c. including a considerable sum which has been paid by them, at various times, to the public, or disbursed for expeditions, and the maintenance of captures afterwards surrendered up to the enemy, viz. 15,052,170

Aggregate..... £51,182,127

This trade produced to the public in the year 1811, no less than £4,213,425 : i. e. to the Customs £759,595 : to the Excise £3,453,830. This revenue has been gathered with great ease, in consequence of the concentration of the trade in the Port of London.

A concern arrived at such magnitude, is not to be lightly treated. — But there is a something peculiar to the India Trade, in that it has always been the object of envy to nations that did not possess it. The Spaniards and the Portuguese, though they drew great wealth from their colonies were less envied, than England is, on account of her Oriental possessions, or than Holland was, while she continued mistress of the Indian Seas. More attempts at rivalry, more squabbles, more heart-burnings have been occasioned by contests between merchants in India, than in any other part of the world. The views of the tyrannical disturber of the peace of Europe are more intently directed to the acquisition of settlements and power in India, than elsewhere. The trade of America is strongly directed to India. The cause of this animosity is not easily developed. Is it the extent of the trade? — This may be answered by comparing the amount of this trade, with the whole of the British commerce at present : — it will appear to be, but about one twentieth part of the aggregate.

Comparison of British foreign trade, with that to the East-Indies for upwards of 100 years.

From	Total Exports. £	Balance in favor. £	Exports to India. £
1700 to 1760	340,000,000	— 249,000,000	— 18,000,000
1760 to 1785	270,000,000	— 101,000,000	— 25,000,000
1785 to 1805	576,000,000	— 142,000,000	— 40,000,000
	1,486,000,000	492,000,000	80,000,000

The British foreign trade has unquestionably increased since 1805. Surely a trade, itself, but one twentieth part of British commerce, need not occasion so much national jealousy : yet so it is. And this forms an item not duly contemplated by those among us who envy the Company : for they admit not into their estimate the necessity of meeting this rancorous rivalry of foreign nations : nor the means of opposing it with effect. They contemplate the territories as still protected for them, against all invaders ; and they expect facilities, without calculating on the cost of those facilities, originally ; or what the present maintenance of them may be : or on whom the expence of that maintenance is to fall. The reasonings of the Company, on this subject are certainly entitled to attention.

1st. The system by which the legislature has continued to the Company the government of the territories acquired by it in the east, with a *regulated monopoly* of the trade, has been held by the most eminent persons conversant with that quarter and its affairs, to be the most expedient, both for the foreign and domestic interests of this country. Under it, those territories have been improved, and the security and happiness of the vast population they contain have been signally increased. It is also a system which establishes salutary checks for the exercise of the authority lodged in this country over the Indian administration, and for all the local details of that administration, in its political, judicial, financial, and commercial departments; and provides with singular felicity for a succession of a body of able and honorable European servants, who yield in general character and utility to no class of public functionaries under the empire. In like manner, the constitution of the Indian army has proved itself calculated to produce a body of officers of high military spirit, and of very distinguished skill and conduct.

2d. In this case, it will be unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the right of the Company to the territorial possessions; a right which they hold to be clear, and must always maintain, as flowing from their acquisition of those territories, under due authority, and after long hazards and vicissitudes, and great expense.

3d. The situation of the Company is, at this time, very different from what it was at the last renewal of the charter, in 1793. European war, with hardly any intermission, through the whole of the period that has since elapsed, has exceedingly increased the expenses, and reduced the profits of the Company at home; and has likewise enlarged the scale of expences abroad; where moreover, wars with the native powers have been repeatedly carried on, to the vast accumulation of the Indian debt, now advanced from *eight millions sterling*, at which it stood in 1793, to about *thirty-two millions*. Without meaning at all to advert, in this place, to the question concerning the policy of some of those wars with the princes of India; it is safe and proper to affirm, that they were not, in any degree, directed by the executive body of the Company, but proceeded from causes which that body could not control. As, in consequence of all the events which have happened since the year 1793, the benefits intended to the proprietors of East-India stock, by the charter then passed, have not been realized; so the court trust, that in the formation of a new charter, due care will be taken to secure their proper share of advantage in any future amelioration of the Company's affairs, and

especially that no measure will be adopted, which can have the effect of reducing the value of their capital stock. The dividend on that stock, which is only equivalent to the legal interest of money, is all that the proprietors have ever received from the united sources of Indian revenue and Indian commerce, whilst the country has been enriched by the long continued influx of private wealth, and raised in the scale of nations by the political importance of the Indian empire.

It is then, fair to ask, whether the present extent of the India trade, could have been obtained and preserved, without those efforts made by the Company—which only a Company could make—and whether it can be continued or increased, without the same preponderating power, which individuals, most assuredly, are absolutely incompetent to establish and prolong?—If the nation is to maintain this protecting power, what will the nation gain by exchange of system? an immense weight of political and financial obligation—we had almost said *bondage*, so that the issue will be a general taxation of the body politic to enable certain adventurous individuals to profit by commerce with India. That considerable discoveries have been made within the memory of man, of islands and regions in different parts of what may be termed the Indian Ocean, admits of no contradiction; nevertheless, it might be difficult to point out those people—newly discovered people—who are arrived at a sufficient degree of civilization, to furnish a profitable interchange of commodities with Britain: for it is to be observed, that the exports of Britain, generally, are not such as absolute barbarians would long continue to fancy: and those nations from whom valuable returns are expected, *must* previously have established order, government, and regular industry among themselves. The natives of the southern coast of Africa, of Madagascar, and other islands offer no regularity of trade; no stability: the Dutch and the French though long their neighbours, could do nothing with them. The coasts of Arabia and the kingdom of Persia bid much fairer for commercial dealings; but the political situation of those countries demands close enquiry, before confidence can be placed in them. Whether somewhat more might not be done in Persia, than the Company has accomplished, may bear a question;

but whether individuals could render their commerce profitable, loaded as all operations are in that country with the weight of presents, imposts, and general expenses, can only be known by experiment; and that is not without danger of being exposed to losses from competitors, &c. &c. Whoever knows any thing of the character of the Arab merchants which trade in those Seas, knows that they are crafty, jealous, revengeful, and formidable. That they would like to be the *medium of traffic* is credible enough; but how far this would be profitable to their principals is another question. Several of the Company's settlements in these regions, rather answer political than commercial purposes. The Indian people, properly speaking, have been considered by Mr. Grant, in that portion of his letter which we have already introduced to our readers; and to that we refer. It remains nevertheless to be ascertained whether British commodities have been so favourably introduced as they might be, among the inhabitants of the colder regions, to whom access is obtainable through India, or through ports lying on the Indian ocean. We see no reason why Tibet, and Nepal, and other countries around the snowy mountains of Imaus, should not become familiar with British cloths; and by degrees with British hardware, &c. British goods might find their way from magazines established in the north, at Delhi, Lahore, Moultan, or other commodious situations, where they could be obtained by the caravans from Cachemire, Samarcand, Bokhara, Candahar, Cabul, and other marts in, or for Tartary, &c. The returns would be gold, gems, raw-silk, cotton, fine wool, bezoar, borax, musk, lapis lazuli, and other articles, certainly not of the first necessity, but of estimation and value. It is known, that the nations between lat. 28 and 40, whose countries are during many months in winter covered with snow, wear, generally, woollen cloth, for their coats, trousers, and stockings, when they can procure it; while the poorer sort are happy to purchase a piece of woollen cloth, about three yards in length, which they call a *Putta*, and wrap round their shoulders in the winter season. Fashion also ordains in various places, that their elephants, their camels, their saddles, bridles, and even stirrup-leathers, be covered with

scarlet cloth, if it can be obtained; and it should seem that this fashion might be turned to great commercial advantage. The upland price of commodities is usually about 300 for 100 of the London shipment value. [These parts in the north of India are only adduced as instances: others might be mentioned in support of the argument.]

We instance these distant places, because we have reason to believe that the Company has tried, directly or indirectly, most of the coast towns and marts; but whether individuals would not penetrate by agents, where the Company's agents have not attempted, or have not found profit sufficient, is more than can be determined, in the present state of affairs. This implies however an intercourse with, and passage through, much of the Company's territory. To this the Company object; for who will be responsible for the good behaviour and prudence of these traders? How will it be possible to prevent establishments, and thereby colonization of various descriptions? What check will the superior, the governing power preserve over Europeans, conscious of their understood importance among the natives? Will not men so hardy as to be fit for this roving trade, be rather adventurers than subjects? and will not such adventurers be very acceptable additions to the strength of armies, &c. among those governments? Who can foresee the consequences of this? Can our manufacturers and merchants? No. Can the Company? No. Can the British government or legislature? No. Only the power that governs the world, can foresee the ultimate consequences of unrestrained European intercourse with the distant provinces of Upper (or rather *extra*) India.

We say nothing on the length of time, during which the capital vested in such a trade *must* be absent from the controul of those engaged in it; nor on the personal hazards run by those who visit unhealthy and uncomfortable climates. Could a mutual understanding be established between the Company and British merchants, and were the remoter countries, trading by caravans, assured of finding assortments of goods suited to their purposes, much might be done; without those hazards and interferences, which, on the contrary, may prove to be more

detrimental to both parties than can now be anticipated by the wisest.

These considerations do undoubtedly touch, contrary to our intention, at this time, on the sovereignty of the Company; and moreover, they connect with the consideration of the welfare of our Indian population. But there are other considerations different in kind, but nothing inferior in importance. If broad cloth were the staple production of India, very far should we be from recommending stores of broad cloth to be established in any part of India. Let us not add to the evils already inflicted on the natives, that of depriving them of the established manufactures of their country, and reducing them to a state of poverty implying INEVITABLE STARVATION; because the influence of *caste* is irresistible! Supposing that the weavers of muslins, &c. were deprived of their labour, what are they to do? seek another business: they cannot. To this they were born: to this the laws, the usages, the prejudices of their country assign them: deprive them of this—THEY PERISH!

And this is the return we make them, for having taught us their manufactures, for having supplied us with the raw materials by which we have acquired our skill, and are now become their oppressors! Never let them grow another

pod of cotton, if this be the consequence; nor breed another silk worm, if they are thus to suffer, from their diligence! We adhere to the original principles of commerce; a supply of *mutual wants*: and when it is proved that India *wants* any of our manufactures, not being able to supply the demand, then we give our consent to the introduction of a supply derived from Britain of whatever nature, and to whatever amount, adventurers think proper. In the mean time we say without hesitation: if indulged in their attempts—the Gazette will in a reasonable time bear ample testimony to their want of information, of wisdom, or of capital.

From the following *Hints* it will appear that Government and the Company are willing to allow a much less restricted intercourse with India by private traders, than has hitherto taken place; but to suppose that it will be wholly unrestrained is folly. We have for the reader information of our readers set the answers over against the propositions; and we conclude from the best information we have been favoured with, that something like the inferences to be drawn from these papers, will be the final arrangement of this very important, and truly intricate business.

Hints submitted to Lord Melville, by the Directors of the East India Company.

That the renewal of the charter shall proceed upon the basis of the act of 1793, and that no greater extension of the trade shall be granted than what was allowed by that act; but the deputation are ready to recommend to the Court of Directors, and ultimately to the Court of Proprietors, to admit such modifications as may be deemed necessary to give greater facilities to the private trader.

1st. No British or Indian ship to sail, directly or circuitously, from a British port in Europe to China.

2d. No British subject to be permitted to reside in China, without the Company's licence.

3d. No goods, the growth or produce of China, to be imported into any of the ports of the United Kingdom, except by the East-India Company.

4th. The power of levying duties in India upon British subjects, and the subjects of foreign nations, to be continued to the Company, upon the footing on which it at present exists; and the same power, with respect to British subjects, to be extended to the dis-

Answers by Lord Melville to the Hints submitted by the Directors.

1st, 2d, and 3d. It is deemed advisable, with a view to the security of the revenue and to other objects connected with the trade to China, to leave it on its present footing, and to guard, by proper regulations, against any encroachment on that branch of the Company's exclusive privilege.

4th. This proposition ought to be acceded to; with the reservation, however, that the governments in India ought to be restricted from imposing new duties, without the previous sanction of the authorities in England.

tricts within the jurisdiction of the courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island.

5th. Saltpetre to be considered as a political article, and to be confined exclusively to the Company.

6th. The whole of the Indian trade to be brought to the port of London, and the goods sold at the Company's sales, and to be, as at present, under the Company's management.

7th. The *three per cent.* now paid to the Company by the private traders, for the warehousing and management of the private-trade, to be increased to *five per cent.*

8th. No private ship to be permitted to sail for India, except from the port of London.

9th. No ship to be permitted to sail except under a licence from the East-India Company. Ships obtaining this licence, to deliver one copy of their journals at the East-India House; and the licence to contain such clauses, as may be likely to prevent an unlimited or improper intercourse of individuals with India.

10th. Fire-arms, military and naval stores, to be prohibited articles.

11th. Existing restrictions, with respect to the article of piece goods, to be continued.

12th. It being desirable, as well for the public as for the Company, that the quality of the silk grown in India should not be deteriorated, it is submitted that this article be confined to the Company.

13th. The ships of private persons to be subject to the same regulations, in respect to convoys, &c. as those belonging to the Company.

5th. The Company are understood to have, in some degree, the power of regulating the internal trade of saltpetre in India; it appears, therefore, to be scarcely necessary to impose any other restrictions on the exportation of saltpetre from India, than such as may be deemed expedient for political objects, especially in time of war.

6th. The adoption of the regulation suggested in this proposition, will probably tend to the security and advantage of the public revenue, in collecting the duties on all articles imported from the East-Indies and China, as well as other countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

7th. The Company ought at least to be indemnified from the charges incurred by this management.

8th. There does not appear to exist any sufficient reason for preventing ships from clearing out for the East-Indies from other ports of the United Kingdom besides the port of London.

9th. It will be necessary, either by the regulations suggested in this proposition, or by others of a similar description, to guard against the evil therein described.

10th. It will probably be necessary to regulate the exportation of military stores to the East-Indies, and also of naval stores in time of war.

11th. It is understood that the object of this proposition is to secure to the manufacturers of piece goods in India the continuance of regular and constant employment, under the same system of local management, for their benefit, which prevails at present. If that object is likely to be attained, without continuing the restrictions mentioned in this proposition, it certainly would be desirable that they should cease, except in so far as it may be necessary to regulate the importation of Indian piece goods, with a view to the protection of British manufactures.

12th. As no such restriction exists at present in the importation of silk by private merchants, and as the reasons which have hitherto been adduced, on the part of the Court of Directors, for establishing such a regulation, though entitled to much consideration, do not appear to be conclusive, it will scarcely be deemed expedient to agree to this proposal.

13th. This suggestion appears to be perfectly reasonable.

14th. No private ship to be permitted to sail, either from Great Britain to India, or from India to Great Britain, of a less burthen than four hundred tons.

15th. The Company to be subject to no obligation with respect to exports to India, except in common with the private traders.

16th. The Lascars and Chinese sailors brought home in private ships, to be placed under proper regulations. Not, upon any account, to be suffered to wander about the streets of London. Good treatment to be secured to them, and the Company to be enabled, by some summary process, to recover the expences to which they shall be subjected, in the event of neglect on the part of the owners of such ships in these respects.

17th. The Company to be indemnified for their unexpired engagements for extra shipping, provided for the accommodation of the private traders.

18th. An unrestrained intercourse with India to be prevented, and the existing restrictions, with respect to residence in India, to be continued.

19th. The number of his majesty's forces in India to be in future maintained by the East-India Company to be now fixed, and any troops sent beyond that number (except at the express requisition of the East-India Company) to be at the charge of the public.

20th. The Company to be released from any future account with the Pay Office, and to be henceforward charged, either so much per regiment of a given force, or so much per man.

21st. The present heavy current and postponed demands of the Pay Office against the Company to be arranged upon some footing of general equity, and some advancement in settling this account made to the share which the Company have been obliged to bear in foreign captures not retained by them, and to their having been constrained to maintain any European and native force, larger than

14th. It is understood that this proposition is founded on a principle of guarding against the dangers to which vessels of less burthen than 400 tons would be exposed on a voyage to the East-Indies, and also of providing for the security of the revenue, which might be affected by permitting importations in smaller vessels. These reasons, though entitled to due consideration, do not appear to be sufficiently strong to justify the proposed restriction, or the making a distinction, in that respect, between ships trading to the East-Indies and to other countries.

15th. This seems to be reasonable.

16th. It will be necessary to provide, by proper regulations, for the care and maintenance of these persons, and for their return to the East-Indies.

17th. This proposal would be wholly inadmissible, unless it were limited to such unexpired engagements as do not extend beyond March 1814, when the Company's present term of exclusive privileges will expire; but the public may fairly look to the Company to bear this burthen, as a compensation, to a certain extent, for the continuance of the exclusive trade to China.

18th. It will be indispensably necessary, for the purpose of guarding against the inconvenience herein alluded to, that the existing restrictions shall be continued, with such alterations as may be requisite, in the new system of trade.

19th. The number of his Majesty's forces to be maintained by the East-India Company, may, without inconvenience, be limited, as herein suggested. It will be necessary, however, in consequence of the increased extent of the British territories in India, since the passing of the Act by which the number is at present regulated, that a considerable addition should be made to it.

20th. It will be necessary, that the present system of accounting between the East-India Company and the Paymaster General, should be abolished, and new regulations enacted.

21st. These demands must necessarily be arranged on the principles suggested by the Committees of the House of Commons, who have reported upon the subject of the accounts herein referred to. If it were necessary or proper, in discussing the future regulations which it may be deemed advisable to establish, respecting the affairs of the East-India Company, there would be no difficulty in demon-

what was required for the defence of the Peninsula, and other heavy expences.

22d. The Proprietors ought to be secured, as at present, in their dividend of ten and a half per cent.

23d. The whole of the surplus of the East-India Company to be appropriated to a diminution of their debts, until the debts be reduced to the sum of ten millions sterling.

24th. The sums required by the East-India Company to liquidate the debt transferred from India to Europe, and becoming payable in 1812 and 1813, to be funded by the minister, the interest of which shall be regularly paid into his majesty's exchequer by the Company, together with any such per centage, for the gradual liquidation of the capital or redemption of the fund, as shall be deemed proper by his majesty's ministers.

The twenty-fifth article did not form a part of the propositions submitted to Lord Melville, but is now introduced by the Committee of Correspondence, and is as follows, *viz.*

25th. That, in order to give the utmost possible extension to the commerce of private merchants, and at the same time to secure the Company's exclusive trade to and from China, private ships be not permitted to go farther eastward than Point Romania, at the entrance of the China seas, and to the northward, not beyond the equinoctial line.

N.B. Should it be the intention of government that private traders shall be excluded from the Spice Islands, the limits ought then to be for them not to go to the eastward of the Straits of Bally, nor to the northward of the line.

The tenor of these Hints, with that of the answers to them, will enable our readers to estimate pretty nearly the feelings of each party; and to anticipate with tolerable accuracy the adjustment of the business. Many lesser matters will, no doubt, enter into the necessary arrangements; some of which will be new, or at least, will be set in a new light; others will be merely definitive applications of proposals already made.

We must now suspend our attention to the mercantile interests of our countrymen, in relation to India, to direct it to

strating, that the amount of force maintained in India, has not gone beyond what was requisite for the defence and security of the Company's possessions, and for other operations, intimately and inseparably connected with those objects.

22d. The proprietors to be secured, as at present, in the receipt of their dividend of ten and a half per cent., upon the faith of which dividend the capital in 1793 was raised.

23d. The whole of the surplus funds of the East-India Company, at home and abroad, ought to be applied, in the first instance, to the reduction of debt, till it is reduced in India to the sum of ten millions, and the bond debt at home, to the sum of three millions, after providing for a proportionate increase of the capital stock of the Company, if they shall think fit to avail themselves of the power now vested in them by law to that effect.

24th. It is intended to submit to Parliament a proposition to that effect, or similar in substance.

25th. If the object adverted to in this proposition, can be obtained by exclusion from the dominions of the Emperor of China, and a prohibition to import the produce of that country without license from the Company, it will be preferable to the mode herein suggested. There seems to be no reason for excluding the private trade from the Spice Islands.

the political interests of our country.— On this part of the general subject, we shall do no more than repeat the arguments used by Mr. Grant, in the official letter of the chairs, already referred to, to the President of the Board of Controll. The whole of this masterly performance is now before them.

Letter of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Lord Melville, dated January 13, 1809; continued from page 591 of our last.*

The other important proposition which is next to be considered, is the transfer of the

Indian army to the King. The reasons assigned for this proposition are, that an end may be put to the jealousies and divisions which have too much prevailed, between the officers of His Majesty's army and those employed by the Company, and that the responsibility in the country, of providing for the military defence of India, may be ascertained and strengthened.

The Indian army is the main instrument by which the Company have acquired and retained the territorial possessions they have added to the British empire. The people of those countries submitted more easily to an authority exercised by means of a body formed from among themselves. We fought battles and governed provinces as the native powers did: and our new subjects, undisgusted with the sight of a foreign conquering army, supposed the government to continue substantially the same, and the principal change to be in the individuals who exercised it. The constitution and character which this Indian army has acquired, have been the subject of just admiration. These have been owing, essentially, to the happy mixture of bravery and generosity, of firmness and kindness, exercised towards the Sepoys by their European officers. The superior lights and energy of the European character have directed the powers and conciliated the prejudices of the native troops; but it was because the officers knew the people and their prejudices well. The officers had been trained up among them from an early age; the nature, the usages, and the language of the natives, were become familiar to them; and the natives, remarkably the creatures of habit, in return, from being accustomed, became attached to them. Without such knowledge, however, on the part of the officers, they might every day have revolved the minds of so peculiar a race, and have alienated them from our service and government.

An Indian military education, from an early age, is essential to the formation of a good Sepoy officer, and gradual rise in the service by seniority, is no less indispensable. In this way, the Indian army has been constituted and rendered eminently efficient; and all measures, tending to change or weaken the constituent parts of this fabric, are to be deprecated. When, excepting a few regiments of European artillery and infantry, the whole military force of British India was composed of Sepoy corps, the officers of that army, of course, possessed entire the emoluments which the service afforded. The introduction of European troops from His Majesty's army in India altered this state of things. Young officers, of no Indian experience, who had obtained their commissions by purchase, took rank of men of long and tried service: the King's officers were thought to come in, also, for

too large a share of employments and advantages. To redress the complaints which the Company's officers made of supercessions and partialities, and to give them a better share of the benefits of the service, was the leading object of Lord Cornwallis's Military Plan of 1794, and with him a principal motive for proposing to transfer the Indian army to the King, no other practicable means having then occurred to him. But the object, was in substance attained by the Military Regulations of 1796, passed in concert with His Majesty's Government, without the transfer; of which his Lordship did not revive the idea on his last return to India, those regulations having given increased rank and retiring pay to the officers of the Company's army. The causes of complaint, however, did not entirely cease. To avoid the collision of authorities, the Company had adopted the usage of appointing the Commander in Chief of the King's troops, also their Commander in Chief; and one consequence of this has been, that the Company's officers, resident from early youth in India, possessing little influence in England, unknown to officers of high rank in His Majesty's service, have thought themselves treated with less favour and distinction, than younger officers of that service recently arrived, but better patronized. You know, Sir, that there have been instances of this sort, which the Court, with the sanction of your Board, have interposed to repress: but as long as the British force in India is made up of two armies, so differently constituted, with so large a portion of King's officers, the whole commanded by generals of His Majesty's service, there will, probably, be real or apprehended ground for the like complaints. They do not arise because one army has the honour to belong to His Majesty and the other serves the Company, but because the constitution of the two armies is radically different, and must continue so, whether the armies are under one head or two. The Indian army cannot be maintained without officers attached to it from early age, and rising by seniority. Frequent changes of King's regiments serving in India, and the consequent frequent arrival of young men, promoted in them by purchase, cannot be avoided; the former class will be comparatively unknown to the King's commanders, the latter will have among them connections of those commanders, or of men of influence in England. It is not difficult to see, therefore, to which side the exercise of military patronage will lean; and to prevent causes of complaint, and to keep the balance even, must be an important object in the Government of India. It does not seem the way to effect this, to put the Indian army wholly in the power of the Commander in Chief. It is of the partiality of that station of which

the Company's officers have sometimes complained; and the Court see no reason whatever to suppose, that their jealousy and dissatisfaction would be removed, by putting them under its control; and, indeed, by placing two armies, of such different races and so differently constituted under the same master, it would seem difficult to avoid attaching the idea of permanent inferiority to that which was Indian. Nor is it a thing to be taken for granted, that the Sepoys, so much, as already observed, under the influence of habit, would chuse to be transferred from that service to which they have been always accustomed, to one of which they have little experience, and that experience not always of a conciliatory kind. To place the officers of the Indian army wholly under that authority of which they have hitherto complained, does not certainly appear to be the way to render them easy. It might on the contrary, lead to serious discontent; and though the Court would be far from countenancing that spirit among their officers, or yielding to any irregular exertion of it, yet it must be said, on the other hand, that those officers are a body of men who have deserved too well of the Company and their country, to have real causes of discontent; and that it would be impolitic to adopt any system, likely to generate such causes, either among them or the men they command.

With regard to the other reason assigned for the proposed change, the Court beg leave to observe, in the first place, that they do not perceive the necessary connection between the inconvenience which is alleged, and the remedy suggested for it; since, if it were true that the question of responsibility in England, respecting the appointment of Commander in Chief, lay under an obscurity and uncertainty detrimental to the public service, it does not appear to follow that the Indian army ought to be transferred to the king, to remedy this defect. But, in the humble apprehension of the Court, no obscurity hangs over that question. The appointment of Commanders in Chief of the king's forces there rests with his majesty, and the officer chosen by him will, by virtue of his commission, generally command the Company's army on service. The appointment of Commander in Chief for the Company's army is placed, in law, in the first instance, in the Court of Directors, but with a power vested in his majesty to annul such appointments. This necessarily points to an agreement between his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, in respect to those appointments, and the Court are not aware, that they have, on any occasion, used the share of power left to them by this arrangement, for the exercise of which they feel that they are responsible, to the prejudice of the public service. They must, at the same time, humbly express their

opinion, that the law, as it now stands, is wisely conceived, since it does not halve the responsibility, but double it, making both his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors fully answerable for the appointment of the Company's Commander in Chief: and if it should still be said, that, in point of fact, the selection of a Commander in Chief for his Majesty's forces may be rendered difficult, by reluctance, on the part of the Court, to accept of the same officer for the command of the Company's army, it may be justly replied, that they make a sacrifice to the public interest, in agreeing that the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's shall also be the Company's, and when he is not only to command their army, but expects to be made a member of their civil and political government, it cannot be deemed unreasonable, that they should possess the right of satisfying themselves as to his competency for filling those high offices: neither is it, as they think, to be shewn from theoretical reasoning, or by an appeal to facts, that the service will suffer, or has suffered, by their assertion of this right.

But the strongest objections of the Court to the proposed transfer arise from political considerations. They conceive the continuance of the Indian army in the hands of the Company to be essential to the administration of the civil, financial, and political affairs of British India, according to the present system. The Company's Government has hitherto been respected, both by its own subjects and foreign powers, because it possessed a great military force. Organizing this force, enlarging or reducing it at pleasure, appointing its officers, rewarding merit, punishing the unworthy, providing for the comfortable retirement of the veteran soldier and officer, and, in short, exercising all the functions of a governing power over a very numerous body of men of high military spirit, it has possessed all the respectability and the benefit of their attachment and fidelity. Looking upon the members of the civil Government and the body of civil servants as belonging to the same master with themselves, and as the first order in the state, they have paid a willing obedience to their authority, and have thereby upheld their internal administration and their consequence abroad. The introduction of certain king's regiments has been understood, as it was intended, to be merely in support of the public interest under the existing system; but if the Company were to be divested of the whole of their military force and powers; if they were to be no longer masters of a single regiment, no longer capable of entertaining any soldiers nor of giving one subaltern's commission; if the immense body of men, who have so long looked up to them, were to be transferred from them, the people must consider their power as fallen and draw-

ing rapidly to a close. Continuing still to their government a general controul over the employment of the army, and to their civil servants the internal administration of their affairs, would give the people no assurance to the contrary. Those servants, in the discharge of their different functions of judges, magistrates, collectors, could not expect the same respect and support, either from public opinion or the attachment of the native troops, as when all looked to the same head for protection, patronage, and reward. Indeed, to make so wide a separation of the military from the civil power; to take away the organization, the interior regulation, and with these, the patronage of the army, from the local government; to place all those powers in the hands of the Commander in Chief, subject only, in the exercise of them, to an authority at the distance of half the globe, would throw the means and the temptation of a dangerous ascendancy into the scale of the military department, which constituted by his Majesty, might easily be led to slight the civil servants of a meaner master, and their chance of distant redress. Among the natives of India it has been usual to consider the military power, and those possessing it, as pre-eminent; and they see, in some examples of the present day, that power, under the idea of assisting the civil and political administration, actually controuling it. The Company's Government, in short, lowered and overshadowed in this way, would not, in the opinion of the Court, continue to possess the authority necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of that great empire; and it might then be conceived, that a further change only could supply what was defective.

But this is not the only way, in which the measure in question appears to the Court to be pregnant with danger. It proposes to place in the entire disposal of the Crown, a regular army, amounting to one hundred and forty thousand men, commanded by above three thousand European officers, having a great variety of places of honor and emolument; and all the vast patronage attaching to such an army (saving the nomination of cadets) would, mediately or immediately, be under the influence or controul of some of the members of his Majesty's Government. This would be a signal departure from the spirit and letter of the Acts of 1784 and 1793, a professed principle of which was, that the Indian patronage, civil and military, should be kept entirely out of the hands of the servants of the Crown. It is not for the Court to enlarge upon a proposition so momentous; but they beg leave, with the utmost deference, to state, that they would deem it a dereliction of their duty, to which no consideration could induce them to submit, to recommend any

measure of this description to the adoption of their constituents. Knowing however, Sir, your concern for the promotion of the public interest, a concern which we have frequently witnessed, the Court still flatter themselves, that the consideration of the renewal of the Company's Charter, a measure which they believe to be for the interest of the nation as well as of the Company, will go on without your insisting on this proposition, or any further on the other which has been above discussed, than may be really compatible with the preservation of the present Indian system.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) EDWARD PARRY,
CHARLES GRANT.

The Right Hon. Rob. Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the Negotiation between the Hon. East-India Company and the Public, respecting the Renewal of the Company's exclusive Privileges of Trade, for twenty years from March 1794. By John Bruce, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. 4to, pp. 287, Appendix xlix. Price 15s. Black and Co, London, 1811.

MR. Bruce in his character of Historiographer to the East-India Company, has become acquainted with the history of their affairs, more than any other gentleman, we presume, in the service of that body: for although the Directors as a Court may be, and no doubt are, more familiar with *present* transactions, yet they have but little occasion to study intimately the more minute particulars of former times. — To this knowledge, officially acquired by Mr. B. we are indebted for a General History of the Company* obtained from what records remain: for a considerable portion of documents, relating to a troublesome period in our national history, are not extant: — (supposed to be officially destroyed for the purpose of concealing their contents from Cromwell during his protectorate). To a similar feeling of duty we may safely attribute the publication before us. We are old enough to remember the whole negotiation included in the present volume; and we can safely testify that Mr. B. has given a fair view of the *public* documents and *manifestoes* issued on both sides. But we must add, that there were

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. Pp. 623, 815, 1022.

then, as there is now, a number of argumentative treatises, submitted to the public, which *might have been collected and preserved from oblivion*, with some industry, and expense. Several of them were the productions of very able men, and would have repaid the labour of perusal on an occasion like the present: but we perceive no allusion to them in the volume before us.

Experientia docet, is a maxim of common life; but worthy of being allowed its full influence on questions of the greatest interest. Those gentlemen to whom the important concerns of the manufacturing towns, on one hand, are committed, and the friends of the Company on the other hand, cannot do better than review the suggestions, the proceedings, and the conclusion of a similar business, some years ago. It is indeed true, that sundry circumstances are changed since then; but it is no less true, that all these circumstances are not exclusively favourable to one of the parties. The power of the Company has not increased so rapidly nor so effectually, as that of British manufacturers, British industry and skill, and the spirit of British merchants. The Company has been kept down by incidents, beyond the power of man to take out of the irresistible current of public and national events. The Company might at that time hope for peace, and general tranquillity—always favourable to commerce—but it has since then been reduced almost to doubts, whether itself or the nation, should exist, to see the present day, with any tolerable share of prosperity, or satisfaction. If the contracting parties were then incompetent to foresee what might happen;—so they are now. If they concluded an agreement then, in hopes of happier times, they may do the same again. They may be again deceived. A hard bargain made in the spirit of that anticipation, may be too hard. Those who urge it may have occasion to repent of it. They may be the means of extensive, and possibly, of irreparable injury, without doing themselves the good (or any good) they intend. They may fancy that if they fail of their purposes, they can withdraw;—but, can the nation withdraw? Can the British power be removed from India, because it is no longer profitable to establish it there? Who

then will sway the sceptre? What other European nation will fancy, or find it profitable; and what will be the consequences to Britain, when dominion shall have changed hands, and we learn that fleets of twenty or thirty sail, have left port for India—not from London or from Portsmouth, but—from the Rhine, or the Scheldt? Who will undertake, should mischief happen, to restore all things to the same condition as they were in, before the measures leading to that mischief were taken?

The manufacturing towns did well on the occasion reviewed in this volume to prefer their requests and wishes: without some solicitation on their part, how could their powers and abilities be understood? When mutual explanations had taken place, they found that all was not profit which they had fondly deemed so; that circumstances controuled their wishes, and the *practical* benefits were greatly overvalued by their warm imaginations. In fact, as *omne ignoto pro magnifico*, so they had fancied in India “a region of Guyana all gold and bounty!” without sufficiently calculating both the *debtor* and *creditor* sides of the account. The issue was a kind of compromise: the Company admitted *some* trade, under their inspection; the merchants allowed the Company to retain much in which they had, originally, desired to participate. The particulars must be perused in the volume under report; to which we refer the concerned, as to a powerful evidence of *public opinion*, favourable to the *regulated monopoly* of the Company. It is probable, that the issue of the pending negotiation for renewing the Company's charter will terminate in a manner not entirely unlike the former. We heartily wish, that the restoration of public tranquillity may enable both parties to obtain from their agreement, those advantages which they contemplate: a felicity not hitherto the lot of either; each nevertheless, may find a satisfaction in reflecting that the cause of this disappointment is not imputable to itself, nor, indeed to its coadjutor; but to the envy of the general enemy, and to the rancorous would be rival, whose envy and whose friendship are equally dangerous.

The following extract touches on a subject to which we have not yet directed the attention of our readers: from the

arguments formerly used, they will be prepared to form some opinion respecting it.

On the subject of sending additional Chaplains to the foreign settlements, and Missionaries and Schoolmasters, to promulgate the Christian religion, and useful knowledge among the natives; it was contended, on the one hand, that the Christian religion having been the source of civilization in Europe, it became a duty in the Company to extend the blessings of it to the natives of India, who were our subjects; for, by opposing its truths to their prejudices, the evils of their superstition might be diminished:—that if their minds could be brought to our faith, they would, thereby, be conciliated to our government:—that a more extensive diffusion of useful knowledge among the Europeans, or their descendants, in India, might be the means of influencing the natives to adopt the true religion:—that though the agency of Missionaries and Schoolmasters would require to be placed under regulations, to prevent their weakening the allegiance of the natives, and though gaining proselytes was not so much the object, as holding out true religion to the natives for choice, yet these measures might have the effect to reform and convince them:—that when the Missionaries were to be recommended by such high ecclesiastical authority, as that of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, there could be no danger; and that the expence ought not to be a matter of difficulty.

It was, on the other side, maintained, that the natives, in every age, had been zealously attached to their established opinions:—that the ancient Missionaries, who were Jesuits, however erroneous they might be in their creed, were yet not less instructed, or zealous, than any modern Missionaries we could send, and yet had failed in the attempt:—that though the certificates of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were the highest that could be obtained, the clergy, who might be disposed to undertake this service, ought, at least, to have attained the age, at which sacred duties, alone, could be presumed to be their object:—that Missionaries, though disposed to traverse the country for proselytes, might, at times, yield to other more lucrative temptations, particularly when the fact was adverted to, that the natives, by listening to them, would degrade themselves from their *Casts*:—that if the object was to purchase children, and educate them in the true faith, such additions to the Christian Church would be held in abomination by the Hindoos:—that if converts, from selfish motives, were made from among the lowest of the *Casts*, it would not tend to conciliate the Hindoos of good character, either to our religion, or to our government:—that if the conversion of the natives should be admitted to be imprac-

ticable, the present establishments of Chaplains of the Company were equal to all the situations of their servants, there being three Chaplains at the Seat of the Governor General, one at Fort St. George, one at Bombay, one with every large detachment of the army, and a layman, who was paid to do the duties of Chaplain, with every small detachment, and at every Factory:—that the plan of sending Missionaries and Schoolmasters to convert and instruct the Hindoos, on the whole, might lead to the worst of political evils, the former might forget the purity of his mission, and seek fortune in the armies of the native states, or in illicit trade; and the latter must, if he succeeded, prevent the youth from being sent to Britain, to acquire an European education and habits, and thus be the means of forwarding colonization:—that if we might judge from the consequences which Colleges had had in America, we must decide, that these institutions had tended to alienate the attachments of the Colonists, from the Mother Country, and were remote causes of the loss of the Provinces:—that so strongly did the impolicy of this measure impress the proprietors, that rather than yield to it, they would relinquish the advantages which the reciprocal conduct of the Legislature, and of the Company, had nearly brought into their possession:—and that, at all events, the discretion ought to be left with the Directors and Board of Commissioners, who would temper religious zeal with political prudence, and yet not be inattentive to the promotion of true religion.

Historical View of Plans for the Government of British India, and Regulations of Trade to the East-Indies, and Outlines of a Plan of Foreign Government, of Commercial Economy, and of Domestic Administration, for the Asiatic Interests of Great Britain. 1793. 4to. Pp. 632.

WE merely record this volume, the work of Mr. Bruce, to which the events of the moment impart an importance; for the purpose of noticing our acquaintance with it; and referring those who desire information on the state of the Company's affairs *previous* to the former settlement between that body and the public, to the contents of its pages. Every confidence may be placed in it, as "the authorities on which the whole of the detail rests, have been obtained either from the records of the Company and from the archives of the state, or from the communications of those whose official and local knowledge qualify them to aid their country on this important occasion."

The Chronicle of the Kings of Britain :

Translated from the Welsh Copy attributed to Tysilio; collated with several other Copies, and illustrated with copious Notes; &c. By Rev. Peter Roberts, A. M. 4to. Pp. 444. Price £2. 2s. Williams, London: 1811.

How different are the sentiments of ignorance and learning!—a partial acquaintance with passing events fully satisfies the former, whereas the latter is not contented while the smallest discovery remains incomplete. Time past, no less than time present, is interrogated to meet its desires; and ages long departed are called up to give evidence on questions, which never ruffled the contemplation of the inconsiderate or uninformed. Only by such restlessness can truth be set before us. By the comparison of testimonies accuracy is determined: and where we cannot reach accuracy, we may often obtain to probabilities, and by balancing one against another, with its connections and consequences, we may direct our judgment and opinion, on principles sufficiently reasonable and respectable, though not always unimpeachable. To accomplish so much as this, is praiseworthy and pleasant; and greatly are we obliged to those laborious investigators who toil in such enquiries for the advantage of their contemporaries. Pitiful indeed, is that grossness of intellect which deems nothing interesting but the wants of the moment. It is true, that these cannot be eluded by the skill of the most learned; but to confine enquiry to them is to suffer the experience of ages to escape without contributing to our wisdom, or increasing our enjoyments. It is to decline instruction, although instruction be the first mental requisite of our species; and to refuse a gratification distinguished for superiority over others, by combining pleasure with permanency.

There is in the human breast, generally speaking, a strong desire to know something of our ancestors. The foundling boy who repined at his ignorance of his parents, and his inability to pay them respect, or honour, should he chance to meet them, spoke the language of a heart, alive to laudable sentiments; and though nations suffer neither respect nor honour to their parents to influence the

Voz. XI. [Lit. Pan. May 1812.]

course of their politics, yet there will always be individuals among them who retain a recollection of the parental attention experienced by a younger community from its elder.

Britain is peopled by mixed races of inhabitants: and only in certain districts is any portion of pride mingled among the emotions attendant on panegyrics of national ancestry.—Whether our island were at any time the property of one people only, may be doubted: so far as we can perceive, the south was possessed by men not immediately allied to those who resided in the north; and the eastern coast was settled by a race different from that which occupied the west. Perhaps, however, this is directing our speculations more remotely than even Mr. Roberts himself would wish us; for this is going back to the times of the “giants” [Rephaim], who claimed proprietorship of the country before Brut, the hero of the Welsh Chronicles under review, had been commanded to avoid his country; or Troy itself, had been subdued by the charms of Helen, or by the prowess of the Greeks.—But we forbear: to extend our researches into deeper antiquity than satisfies an ancient Briton is to trespass on that cardinal virtue prudence; and what might be thought, of a reviewer, who should venture on a trespass so derogatory and injurious to his office?—To return therefore to modern times. Though the poets have protested that Troy was burnt, yet it seems that from poetic authority, it is no sin to withhold more than poetic faith; and that provided we do not uncivilly contradict them in terms, both Homer and Virgil must rest content with a significant silence. It would be rude and inhuman to cast reflections on the Grecian, as on an antiquary who had lost his sight by poring over old manuscripts, the sense of which he mistook; or severely to interrogate the Mantuan, whose poem being confessedly unfinished, we know not what corrections he might have made in it, on after revisions. But if humble prose be a better friend to truth than lofty verse, we may safely *pit* Dares Phrygius against Homer; and though Mr. Bryant might have reproved Mr. Roberts for believing a testimony so little to his purpose, yet we shall only congratulate him on finding in the repositories of his country's learning

a copy from which "he hopes that Dares in this translation will appear less liable to objection than in the other editions hitherto published."

The publication of *Antient Chronicles* is a commendable labour. That the whole of their contents is true may exceed our belief; but while they are kept private, we have no means of judging on their truth in any part. The traditions of a people may be erroneous, or imperfect representations of facts;—nevertheless, there is usually a basis more or less entitled to credit on which they rest. Tradition preserved by written history, becomes in many cases, and among others beside barbarous people, the only information attainable by subsequent ages; for the real events of the early periods of mankind, and the original settlements of nations, seen through lapse of time, as through a mist, become confused, indistinct, and deceptive. In addition to these general causes of hesitation to which the authority of all antient histories is exposed, the reputation of the Welsh Chronicles, says our author, has suffered under others, almost peculiar to themselves.

Being locked up, as it were, in a language confined to a small portion of the British island, the learned among other nations were acquainted with them only through the medium of a version, and that imperfectly executed, by a writer whose abilities were unequal to the task, whose acquaintance with subjects necessary to his performance, was but scanty, and whose manuscript, his sole director, was "ill written, or injured." Such were the disadvantages under which Geoffrey of Monmouth laboured: to communicate by comparison of MSS. a purer text, and to set a clearer view of the contents of Welsh History before the public, was the patriotic endeavour of the writer; and he has succeeded in an honourable degree. There is however, a difference between acquainting us with the purer tenor of the Welsh Chronicles, and effectually illustrating the antient History of our island. That can only be done by critical investigations of places, of antient monuments, antient documents, &c., as Mr. Chalmers has set the pattern in his *Caledonia*. But who, besides a gentleman in a public station could accomplish such an Herculean undertaking?—from a private individual, or a member of

the sacred profession, generally speaking, no such expensive sacrifices to antiquarian lore were to be expected.

The History of Geoffrey's work, and original, so far as it can be traced, also that of the assistance derived by the present editor from divers copies, is given with great candour by Mr. R. in his preface, together with his motives for publishing a new translation. The volume contains—a translation of the History of the War of Troy, by Dares Phrygius, with Preliminary Observations:—the Chronicle of the Kings of Britain; of which Mr. R. has chosen the copy, entitled *Brut Tysilio*, as his text, but into this he has interwoven many elucidations furnished by others. These are followed by an appendix containing Dissertations on the History and Epistle attributed to Gildas; but which our author supposes to be the work of very different hands.—On the authority of the *Brut*.—On the primary population of Britain.—On the laws of Dyfuwal Moelund.—On the antient British Church;—which, as opposing the pride and assumptions of Rome meets with great approbation and equal sympathy from the reverend writer. Throughout the whole copious notes are added: these while they shew our author's familiarity with his subject, afford much entertainment, and matter of curious contemplation to the reader.

A close Geographical examination of the voyage of Brut to Britain, might possibly throw light on the history connected with it. It would require much leisure and patience. But we may observe, in passing, that the copies of Geoffrey, which read *Aræ Philistæorum*, are possibly more accurate than Mr. R. who in his note prefers to correct to *Aræ Philænorum*, in Africa: for it appears incredible that the latter should have been seen by Brut; whereas we have reason to believe that what Procopius says of the Canaanites, who "fled from Joshua, the son of Nun, the robber," and who peopled the coast of Africa, and erected altars and pillars there is, true. These monuments would be, not improperly, denominated *Altars of the Philistines*. The "Giants," whom Brut found inhabiting "the White Island," are a curious subject of enquiry; they might be the *Rephaim* of the Hebrew writers: but Mr. R. derives them from the daughters of

Danaus, who were banished to the country of the Cimmerians: *i. e.* they were Cymry. The name of *Locrine*, the history of King Lear and his three daughters are familiar to all; such is the magic of Shakespeare's pen!

In researches so recondite by their nature, and devoid of all collateral assistance, the best instructed antiquary may acknowledge himself embarrassed, without impeaching his skill. He resembles a navigator deprived of all opportunity of observing the sun or the moon, for many days: or a traveller obliged to feel his way, step by step,

In such a scant allowance of star-light,
As overtakes the best land pilots' art.

The disposition of the unlearned in all ages to fable, is little more adverse to truth than the delight of the learned of antient days in allegory. If there be any difference, the latter is more perplexing; as the glimpse of fact it affords induces more study to ascertain its relation, *if possible*, than a narration which is directly pronounced hopeless, and therefore is abandoned at first sight.

An instance of this almost impenetrable obscurity occurs in a part of the history which is peculiarly interesting. All must desire to know what were the connections of Britain with Gaul previous to the invasion of the island by Cæsar; and what were the preparatives adopted by that ambitious general for the invasion of a country, whose inhabitants owed him no vassalage.—But, can we learn them from the following allegory?

Beli had four sons, viz. *Lludd*, *Llefelys*, *Caswallon*, and *Nyniaw*; of whom *Lludd*, who was the eldest, succeeded to the sovereignty on the death of his father. Making London his principal residence, he completely built up the walls, built magnificent houses in the city, and set out extensive grounds around it "for agriculture and pasturage." Having thus made it superior to any other known city, he gave it the name of *Caer-Ludd* (*Lud's Town*). It was at a later period, called *Caer-Lundain*, and, since the arrival of the foreigners, *London*.

Llefelys, to whom, because of his prudence and eloquence, *Beli* was more attached, than to either of the other brothers, having heard that the king of Gaul had died, leaving only a daughter to inherit his kingdom, thought of requesting her in marriage, of the Gallic princes, and consulted his brother on the

subject. * "By him" *Llefelys* "was furnished with ships and attendants, and" soon obtained the princess in marriage, and her dominions in dower with her, which during his life, he governed so well, as to be greatly beloved.

A considerable time after this marriage, three calamities, such as had hitherto never been known, fell upon Britain. The first of these was that of the *Coranians*, who had such intelligence, that not a word could make an impression on the air, but what they knew it, and therefore it was impossible to effect any thing against them.

The second was a shriek, that was heard over every hearth in Britain, on the night of every May-day; and so struck man and beast to the heart, that the men lost their strength, the women miscarried, the youth of either sex became senseless, and the beasts and trees unproductive.

The third was, that whatever store of provisions were brought together, in any of the great houses of Britain, the whole disappeared, so as never after to be found, saving what was used on the first night.

The cause of the first of the calamities was apparent; but the causes of the other two were sought in vain; and *Lludd* therefore, having ineffectually exerted his utmost care and prudence, and being greatly distressed by the existence of such calamities in his kingdom, determined to go and consult his brother concerning them. For this purpose, he embarked and sailed to Gaul, where his brother received him in the most affectionate manner; and having learned the occasion of his arrival, ordered a long tube to be made, through which they might so converse, that the air should not convey the sound to the *Coranians*.

By this means they began to communicate their secret thoughts, but soon found that neither could hear any thing, but confused and indistinct sounds; whereby *Llefelys* perceived that a Demon had lodged himself in the tube: he therefore ordered it to be washed with wine, and then their words became perfectly distinct and intelligible.

Llefelys then gave *Lludd* worms of some particular kind, which he desired him, on return, to bruise and put in cold water, and then to assemble the people indiscriminately, both Britons and *Coranians*, and sprinkle them all with that water; and that such would be its efficacy, as to kill all the *Coranians* without doing any injury to the Britons.

Mr. R. explains the shriek on May night, of the general intelligence communicated in a public assembly at that time, of the approaching invasion by

* An omission in the original is here necessarily supplied from the other copies.

Cæsar: and we incline to refer the first calamity to spies, &c. sent over by Cæsar to obtain information of the state of the country, and the disposition of the inhabitants, before he executed his intention. The "long tube" may denote the correspondence of the brothers, the secrecy of which being violated, their personal conference became necessary: and to accomplish this more effectually, they intoxicated the spies set to betray them. But, this implies the use of letters and writing among the Britons, in contradiction to the express words of Cæsar:—Nevertheless, begging his pardon, we think it credible. The third calamity by the history of its remedy, points also, at a ravager; so that on the whole we infer that various partial attacks had prepared the way for Cæsar's grand exploit; and that the apprehensions of the Britons were alive to all his movements; of which they knew their country was the object. What foundation these conjectures may have in truth, must be left to the judgement of our readers, and to the discovery of time and accident. We turn now to the history of Cæsar's invasion, as explicitly narrated in the Chronicle.

At this time Julius Cæsar, the Roman emperor, carried on a victorious war against various countries, and having conquered Gaul, and from thence, "when he was on the coast of the sea of Ruten," seen Britain, "towards the west," he made enquiries as to the opposite country and its inhabitants. And when he received the information as to both; this nation, said he, is of the same origin as we Romans; both are of the Trojan race; for we are derived from Æneas, who settled in Rome, and whose great grandson Brutus, settled in Britain. As Brutus subdued the country, I imagine it will not be a hard task to me to make it subject to the Senate of Rome, since they inhabit an island, and know nothing of war or arms. Accordingly he then sent a message to Caswallon requiring a peaceable submission of Britain to Rome, and the payment of a tribute, to prevent the shedding of the blood of those who were allied by their descent from their common ancestor Priam.

Caswallon, indignant at such a message, "peremptorily refused to comply with it, and wished him to know that, as Brutus and his family had from country to country come and settled in Britain to avoid slavery, and found freedom here; so therefore they would now maintain it against all who should attempt to violate it." Caswallon therefore wrote as follows:

"Caswallon to Cæsar, the Roman general: Be it known to you, that I am astonished in learning that the excessive avarice of the Romans cannot even suffer the inhabitants of an island, remote as this, and surrounded by a perilous sea, to live in peace; but would levy a tribute on us, who have hitherto lived in freedom. Cæsar, it is the more disgraceful to yourself, as we acknowledge in Æneas, a common ancestor. Lay then aside your thoughts of enslaving us. Be assured that, in defence of our freedom and our country, we will maintain the contest till death, rather than suffer you to oppress Britain, if as you announce to us, you should come hither."

Cæsar, as soon as possible after he had read the answer of Caswallon, prepared his ships, set sail, and came to the confluence of the Thames, near which he landed. And Caswallon to oppose him, came attended by Nyniaw, his brother; Awarwy, his nephew, and Earl of London; Teneuwan, Earl of Cornwall; Caradoc, king of Albany; Gwerthhaed, king of Gwynedd, (*North Wales*;) Rhuddhael, king of Dyfed, (*South Wales*;) and Beli, the master of the palace, and all their forces. When they reached the Castle of Doral, they found the enemy encamped on the shore. An immediate attack was resolved on, and the carnage was great on both sides. Nyniaw, having encountered Cæsar himself, "rejoiced in the opportunity of engaging with one of whose fame he had heard so much," and "Cæsar enraged by the length of the conflict," aimed with all his might at the head of Nyniaw a blow, which Nyniaw received on his shield; and the sword stuck so fast in the shield, that in the drift of the combat Cæsar could not disengage it. When Nyniaw was possessed of this sword, none could withstand him; and having met with Labienus, an officer of rank, he slew him. In this battle the greater part of the Romans were slain, "so that one might have walked over the carcasses for thirty land-lengths without touching the ground." Cæsar himself fled with disgrace, and with much difficulty; and when the people of Gaul heard it reported, that he had suffered a defeat, they rose against him in the hope of shaking off his power, and expelling him; for they had heard that the ships of Caswallon were pursuing him. But Cæsar, by distributing a profusion of money amongst the chiefs, and liberating all the captives, prevailed on the Gauls to remain quiet.

Caswallon after the victory returned to London, and with him his associated chieftains, in order to give thanks to the gods for their success. On the fifteenth day following, Nyniaw died of the wound in his head, and was buried near the northern gate, and with him the sword, which was called the Ruddy

Death, because the wound made by it was mortal. At this time Cæsar began to build the fort of Odina, lest the Gauls should a second time repel him.

Two years after this event, the fort being now built, Cæsar collected a force with the intention of avenging himself for his repulse from Britain; and Caswallon, apprised of it, set iron stakes of the thickness of a man's thigh, in the channel of the Thames, so that Cæsar's ships striking unawares upon them, sunk; and thousands of the men were drowned. Those, who could gain the land, were attacked vigorously by Caswallon at the head of all the British youth, and after a hard battle were overcome, and Cæsar, compelled to fly, returned to the Wash of Moran, and from thence to the fort of Odina, which he had built through precaution.

Caswallon, after his victory, invited all the chiefs to London, where he celebrated it with sacrifices to the gods, and sumptuous feasts. Thirty-two thousand animals of various kinds were slaughtered on the occasion, "and a part of these having been offered to the Gods the remainder was eaten, and constituted the feast. Such was the custom of those times." The festivities continued night and day, and were heightened by sports and pastimes. In the course of these it chanced that Hirias, nephew to the king, having engaged Cyhelin, the nephew of Avarwy, in tilting, slew him. This circumstance threw the whole court into confusion. The king himself was enraged, and insisted that Cyhelin should be tried by his own court. But Avarwy, fearing how the king might decide, opposed it, alledging that London was the proper place of trial for any offence committed on the island, and to this he would consent. The king however was determined to have Cyhelin in his own power, and Avarwy aware of his intent, left the court, and withdrew to his own territory, taking Cyhelin with him.

When Caswallon was informed of this proceeding, he "complained loudly to the remaining chiefs, that Avarwy should without permission have left his court, and taken the murderer of his nephew with him, and" set out at the head of his troops to ravage his territory. Avarwy, thus attacked, solicited an accommodation with the king, but it was in vain. His next object therefore was to resist Caswallon, and for this purpose he sent to intreat Cæsar to come to his assistance, promising at the same time his aid to Cæsar to subdue the island. But as Cæsar and his council did not think fit to come to Britain on the mere professions of Avarwy; this prince sent Cynan, his son, and thirty-two sons of chieftains as hostages. Cæsar therefore prepared his ships, and came and landed at the Port of Rwyden, where he was received by Avarwy with great respect.

Caswallon was surrounded by the Romans, says the history, and unable to bear the sufferings of famine, made his peace, by means of Avarwy, who, "though he had promised his assistance for reducing the island, did not mean its destruction." Many things render this history credible. That Cæsar was considered as having *turned his back* to the Britons, the verses of Lucan witness: and that his own account of transactions on the island is confused, is certain; though we should not adopt the language of Suetonius, who says, *Commentarios suos parvum integra fide composuisse*; his Commentaries were written with little attention to truth.

Does not this history strengthen the observation that divisions among its chiefs, have always been the ruin of Britain? What was the state of manufactures and knowledge at that time, when the Britons were able to form and employ iron stakes, so strong and massy, as to be capable of wrecking Cæsar's vessels?

Mr. R. seems not to have been aware that Thanet was in Cæsar's days, a *complete* island; and that the usual entrance of ships into the Thames, was by its southern branch. They sailed where is now land. His note on the word *Aber*, might therefore have been spared.

The history of Uter and Arthur, we must pass: also, that of Vortigern and Rowena; that of the Saxons at Ambrosbury, and others. The Chronicle ends with the death of Cadwallader, "whose soul went to Heaven, on the twelfth of December, A. D. 688."

The Dissertations concerning the British church, and the epistle of Gildas, touch on points of importance, and offer new grounds of research, well deserving attention. But to our judgment, a more complete view of the introduction of Christianity into Britain, is given in PANORAMA, Vol. II. page 837, than by Mr. R. or than that gentleman has had the good fortune to examine. His opinion that Arwystli Hên, was a Briton, is hardly reconcilable with the mention of him by St. Paul. But the derivation of the British church from an Apostolic origin, different from that of Rome, is strongly insisted on, and appears to have been a leading object in the mind of our pious divine.

The accompanying dissertations abound with valuable hints; but among them we find many in which fancy seems to have

had an ample share; though possibly research might vindicate some of them.

Mr. R. has spoken too decisively, if our judgment be right, on the complete distinctness, and dissimilarity, between the Welsh and Irish languages. He finds no resemblance, either in the terms, or in the structure of the language. He goes so far as to say, that "there is about one word in fifteen, similar; but rarely the same in sound and in signification also, in both languages. In the first nine columns of the Irish Dictionary, printed by Llyud in his *Archæologia*, there are 400 words, of which I have not been able to discover more than 20 common to both languages, nor have I succeeded better in other trials. Moreover, the grammatical structure of the two languages, as to declension and construction, are radically different."

Mr. R. confesses that he is "fully aware that what he says, is not in unison with the opinion prevalent among antiquaries." To support his assertion, therefore, demanded ample and decisive proofs: without such, he cannot expect to convert opinions previously formed, from what he deems their errors. In the first nine columns of the Irish Dictionary referred to by Mr. R. containing 400 words, there are scarcely 200 words now in use; several of them are but Latin, or English words disguised; and 192 are marked as obsolete: nevertheless, instead of finding only 20 Welsh words there, a keener sight may detect at least 60. Some years ago, we found Shaw's Dictionary on analysis, to contain about 25,000 Irish words; out of which we transcribed more than 8,000 which were Welsh; this gives a proportion of about one in three. And a friend of our's was enabled, from his familiarity with the Welsh, to understand numerous passages in the poems ascribed to Ossian. The opinion of Mr. R. therefore, requires reconsideration: either to be established, by proofs of the non-affinity of these languages; or to lead Mr. R. to correct a conclusion drawn in opposition to the sentiments of all competent antiquaries; and tending to involve the light of history, in this particular, in a cloud of confusion and darkness.

Few studies demand greater caution than etymological derivations. In support of an idea that a colony from *Apulia* settled in Britain, says Mr. R., "vestiges

of the name of this colony, still remain in the names of Welsh-*pool*; Lever-*pool*; *Pool*, in Cheshire, &c. This is an eminently hazardous sentiment: it requires proof:—1. that *Apulia* was called by that name at the time when the colony quitted it:—2. that the term *pool*, meaning *water*, in the English sense of the term, did not give occasion to this appellation, *here*, as it certainly has done often elsewhere: for though Welsh-*pool* be the English name of the place intended, yet the name of that place in the British tongue, is *Trallwng*, which surely retains no vestige of the supposed *Apulia*!

We consider the present as a proper occasion for exposing to the censure it deserves, the prevailing practice of modern writers on Scottish history, by which they have changed the national name of the Irish or Erse, inhabitants of the Highlands: an innovation with which Mr. R. also is chargeable; though as we persuade ourselves, unwittingly. In all the old writings of Ireland and Scotland, the national appellation of the Irish and Erse inhabitants, in their own language, is *Gaoidhoil*, and that of their language, is *Gaoidheilic*; exactly the same in sound as the name by which they have been in all ages known to the Welsh: i. e. *Gyddel* and *Gyddeleg*. The writers we complain of, have changed these names into *Gael*, or *Gal*, and *Gaelic* or *Galic*; purposely, as it should seem, that they might identify the people and language thus designated, with the names, of *Gaul*, or *Gal*; and *Gaulic*, or *Galic*. To what confusion this perversion may lead, is but too evident: and by this corruption, history itself may in time become tainted. The fact is, that the two names, *Goethel* and *Gaul*, or *Gal*, are radically distinct;—they are so preserved in all the Welsh documents, and also in the living language. Add to this, the opposition of their import: the former implying the same as *Ysgodogion Celtiaid*, and *Celyddon*; Scots and Caledonians: i. e. *inhabitants of the woods*, the shades, or coverts: the other importing *people of the open plains*, or cleared districts.

We do not mean by this to controvert the descent of the Irish, or at least, a part of them, from colonies originally of *Gaul*;—or to impeach the tradition of the *Fu-voigs*, or Belgic Gauls, settled in Ireland; i. e. detached from the same people in Britain. But our intention is to insist

on the preservation of an antient verbal distinction, inattention to which may mislead posterity; and this the rather, because the number of quiescent letters in the *modern* pronunciation of the Irish or Erse, (while the Welsh retain the distinct pronunciation of these letters), tends to favour the introduction of a notion of greater separation between the languages than there really is: of this the *dh.* or *th.* is a sufficient argument.

We conclude by observing, that when Mr. R. proposed this volume, he intended no more than an improved edition of the *Chronicles* in English; but considering that many other historical documents would be equally acceptable to the public, he has intitled his work, "*Collectanea Cambrica*;" and has marked the present, "Volume I." We heartily wish him strength and encouragement equal to his undertaking. It will give us pleasure to report a success gratifying to his expectations: for though we may have differed from him in some things, yet there can be no doubt that the gentleman who could annex the notes to this Chronicle, is a writer well deserving of public patronage, as well in his own principality, to do honour to which is the leading tendency of his writings; as in the larger part of the island, which readily acknowledges the instruction communicated by his translations.

The Lives of John Selden, Esq., and Archbishop Usher; with Notices of the principal English Men of Letters with whom they were connected. By John Aikin, M. D. 8vo. pp. 443. Price 10s. 6d. Mathews and Co., London: 1812.

Nothing is more common in literature, than one work bringing forward another; the train of thought and enquiry, with activity of research, opens to a man of letters, the defects of general knowledge, and sometimes the means of supplying them. When Dr. Aikin was engaged in composing his life of Huetius, Bishop of Avranches, he naturally cast an eye toward the literary history of his own country, during the same period; and "he came to two names which seemed to form an era, previously to which (says he) our contributions to the stock of critical literature, were comparatively incon-

siderable." Whether we entirely agree with this opinion or not, unquestionably the names of Selden and Usher, must be allowed to stand pre-eminently distinguished among the literati of our island. They sustain a double character: that of literary men; and that of politicians; such was the perverse exigency of the times in which they lived. They may be quoted as instances of the power attendant on knowledge, when called out by necessity; and of the moderation of manners and opinion resulting from habits of enquiry, and examination, on both sides of a question. In these days, when knowledge and information is general, nothing is easier than to obtain just acquaintance enough with a subject, to enable a speaker who possesses some skill in logic, with sufficient strength of lungs, to embarrass, and perhaps confound a wiser opponent: or to obtain applause from an auditory prepared for conviction, by previous devotion to the party of the speaker. Whereas, a full knowledge of the *whole*, in all its bearings, would restrain that devotion, and counteract that conviction. On constitutional questions, as on others, the sentiment of the poet is applicable:

A little learning is a dangerous thing;—
Here shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And largely drinking sobers us again.

Selden and Usher, are remarkable instances of perseverance in study, continued in troublesome times. All rational men foresaw that the plan pursued by James I. and by his son, would eventually disturb the tranquillity of the kingdom. Yet these literati scarcely intermitted their enquiries. Both of them were severely called to account for the freedom of their opinions, which in no small degree, resulted from the extent of their researches. They rose to eminence by their diligence: and while one was little short of an oracle in the political constitution of the state, the other was admirably versed in whatever related to the antient history of the church, and to whatever antiquity presented, in reference to the ecclesiastical establishment of the British Isles.—They were friends: they delighted in the same studies; and happy would they have thought themselves had the temper of the times allowed them to have followed those studies in peace; but harder fates awaited them.

In the days of Selden, the measures of the court were arbitrary, and the institutions then existing, were tyrannical: but the assumptions of the anti-courtiers, were unconstitutional; while their views and their establishments, were the reverse of genuine freedom. The king's commission of array, was a breach of the public peace; the parliamentary seizure of the militia, was not a whit less hostile. Selden, who saw equally the state-criminality of both, thought he could convince by his arguments those who were not so well informed as himself. He found his reasonings and authorities applauded as perfect, when they suited the views, and supported the intentions of those who applauded him; but when the truths he told were disagreeable, conviction no longer flowed from his tongue; his appeals to justice and precedent, were *out-voted*, and he himself was disgraced as an enemy to liberty, who the day before, had been all but idolized as the greatest of her champions. Such is party spirit! Among the fierce parliamentarians, he was scouted as an adherent to the king, and so he was, as far as reason and law and liberty allowed him; yet, *on the whole*, he sided with the parliament, because he could not approve those lengths to which the king's counsellors urged their unhappy master. His knowledge restrained his loyalty.

In like manner the very learned Usher readily admitted the election of bishops by presbyters; [for he thought they differed in *degree*, not in *order*; and that a bishop was *primus inter pares*] and he studied the union of all protestant hearts; while others studied universal separation. He lived to see their violence overcome his moderation; and his royal master suffer under the stroke of the *masqued* executioner, at the front of his own palace!

One of the best paragraphs in this volume, is a reflection of Dr. A.'s on the approximation of learned and judicious minds, though apparently in opposition to each other, and really no less than enemies—on the causes of their differences: what might not Selden and Whitelock, and Falkland and Usher, have done, had they not been counteracted by Buckingham and Laud, by Bradshaw and Cromwell!

Waller, who was deeply implicated in the plot for introducing the royal forces

into the metropolis and disarming the militia, acknowledged that he one evening "did come into Selden's study, where Pierpoint and Whitelock were with Selden, on purpose to impart it to them all, but from his respect for Selden, and the rest, he durst not communicate any of the particulars to them, though he hinted at the report in general terms:—but was almost disheartened himself to proceed in it." Such was the deference paid to the character of Selden!

We may here pause a while, says Dr. A. to contemplate such men as Selden and Whitelock in the privacy of confidential friendship conferring on the awful prospect presented by their country. Not actuated by enthusiasm, religious or political, habituated to venerate established institutions, and to look for redress of grievances from the remedies provided by the law and constitution—though strongly impressed with the wrongs and abuses which had attended the late arbitrary administration—they must have viewed with jealousy the rise of another power, which, wielded by violent men, and equally untroubled, might proceed still greater lengths in overthrowing the barriers of right and liberty. They saw the nation rent into two opposite and irreconcilable parties, between which the sword was the *sole* umpire; and finding daily more cause to despair of the success of healing measures, they must have been occupied in preparing their minds for the part they were by principle called upon to act in the dreadful crisis. Under similar impressions men were to be found in the opposite parties, who probably differed from each other in political sentiments only just so much as to give a final preponderance towards the cause of the king or the parliament. Their mutual object was conciliation, and each were disposed to make some concessions for effecting it. They disagreed on the question "*Quis justius induit arma*," but concurred in still keeping peace in view as the only desirable termination. If we suppose the virtuous Falkland added to the party conferring in Selden's study, how little diversity of opinions and wishes would he have brought!

To these remarks of Dr. A., we might add, grateful reflections on the happier times we live in. Notwithstanding all the misfortunes and distresses inseparable from a state of warfare, unusually prolonged; notwithstanding the real and essential difference of opinion between the wisest and the best intentioned of our statesmen; notwithstanding a prolific brood of predictors of gloomy events, yet we

have abundant reason to rejoice in the prevailing mildness of the age, in the odium by all parties annexed to intolerance, and bigotry, and so reluctantly endured, that every man is desirous of shifting it off from himself; though by inference he charges it on others.

The leading events by which the lives of Selden and Usher were chequered, are not unknown to readers of general history. Those who have acquired a familiarity with the history of their own country, and especially with that confused portion of it, which comprizes the reigns of the Stuarts, will not find much that is very new, in this performance. As an article of biography, it manifests intelligence and order: as an accession to the communications of literature, it boasts of no merit derived from original documents, or other distinguishing peculiarities. It may be perused by the inquisitive with pleasure: those who desire to obtain more precise information will have recourse to the originals, which have served as the basis of this performance. It rests for acceptance with the public, on the acknowledged powers of the author, who "thought he might without presumption, place some reliance on the efficacy of long habits of contemplating the varieties of the human character, and freedom from the usual temptations to disguise or misrepresentation, in enabling him to perform the duties of an impartial biographer."

Beside what leading events in the literary history of the times are connected with the lives of Selden and Usher, others may be gathered from a number of succinct memoirs of eminent men, their predecessors, or contemporaries, which the Dr. has added to his volume by way of appendix.

Perhaps there is something peculiarly appropriate in recalling to public recollection the merits and services of Selden, (whose work proving the dominion of the sea to have long been exercised by the British nation, will never be regarded with indifference while our island maintains its naval power) at a time when a new code of maritime regulations is attempted to be forced on the world by a power confessedly usurped. Whether the claims now supported by Britain are of ancient ages, or merely of to day, to serve a purpose, may safely be left to the decision of whoever can read Selden and

understand him. Whether the decided dislike of Usher to the Papists, founded on his conviction of the assumptions incessantly devised and pertinaciously maintained by the crafty church of Rome, be also peculiarly seasonable at the present moment, we must leave without enlarged discussion. The extraordinary learning of that indefatigable scholar enabled him to detect more clearly than others the progress made by the Papal court in subjugating conscience; but the real lustre of his character did but mark him the more effectually for enmity, pillage and destruction, by the unlettered hinds of the Catholic community in Ireland.

A Compendious Description of Designs for a Theatre; made in pursuance of an Order (and now published by permission) from the Committee of Subscribers for carrying into effect the Project of erecting a Third Theatre in the Metropolis. Illustrated by 5 plates. By George Wyatt, F. S. A. Architect. Qto. price 7s. 6d. Taylor, London; 1812.

THERE are some very good points in the proposed plan for the construction of this theatre; and they appear to have been studied in consequence of the repeated representations of the PANORAMA; we therefore can do no less than record our approbation of the architect's skill in applying them. Mr. Wyatt considers as essential to the perfections of a theatre,

First—That no greater scope or capaciousness of accommodation, no greater sacrifice of public to private or individual advantage, be admitted, than what will afford, or will not prevent, the clear possibility not merely of seeing and hearing, but of seeing and hearing so distinctly, as to receive the full impression of the scene.

Secondly—That the limits within which this effect may be produced, being tolerably well ascertained from recent and existing circumstances, should form a guide not to be overlooked in the construction of a new one.

Thirdly—That every facility of escape, on any sudden occasion of alarm, be provided for each department of the audience, by spacious vomitories, staircases, and avenues, constructed of solid and incombustible materials, and simple in their several directions.

Fourthly—That those arrangements which have a tendency to induce or occasion an unsuitable mixture of company in the dress

boxes, be avoided, so far as convenience and propriety will allow.

Fifthly—That the extent and magnitude of the whole building, as well as the space allotted to saloons, vestibules, corridors, and other places intended merely for show and promenade, be kept in due proportion to the capaciousness and style of the auditory.

Sixthly—That a small number of boxes be provided for domestic parties (without infringing on any of the advantages of the general boxes of the same circle), to be exclusively their own, for the night only.

Seventhly—That the boxes appropriated to the Royal Family, and those for the use of persons connected with the private concerns of the theatre, be so placed, as not in any degree, to encroach upon the freedom of the public circles, or obstruct the view of the stage to those who may sit in them.

In conformity to these principles, Mr. W. has given to the waiting hall *five doors*, as *vomitoria* to the company *going out*, though *one* only is used for admission; to the vestibule to the dress boxes, he has given *three doors* for exit, the centre only for admission; and to the pit, *six doors*, or outlets, *three on either side of the house*, for this portion of the audience. The stairs to the gallery are to be of stone, 5 feet in width. He has also contrived to separate the supposable parties of company, of different descriptions, by a very suitable and simple division,—without exposing his intention too obviously; by placing the saloon which “belongs more to the upper than to the dress boxes, *between* the second and third tiers, so as to be immediately accessible from either.”

To avoid raising the roof too high, the one shilling gallery is not immediately over the two shilling gallery, but recedes. Considerable improvements also, seem to have been made in the proscenium, and perhaps (for only experience can decide the question) in the ceiling over it.

There still remains a hint or two, in our minds, by which possibly Mr. W. may profit, in the erection of this structure.

We conceive that a theatre may be considered as forming two distinct portions: that for the actors; that for the auditory. It is possible to construct the separation between these, in a manner so solid, as to prevent or at least to check the communication of fire from either to the other; and whatever openings in this solid wall are necessary, should be pierced with great precaution, and guarded against by doors

of iron; and by adopting fire proof plates, cast iron, &c. in so much of the front of the stage, as could well be exposed to accident, or assailed by the enemy in its progress. We can conceive, in fact, that the whole of the machinery part of a theatre, being separated at bottom, having distinct roofs at top, &c. may be consumed, without the calamity spreading to the other division. What a security would this afford to the property!

Mr. W. has given “only” *four steps* up to the pit; but if it were possible, as it certainly is, to introduce inclined planes, and to construct the floor and passages so as to *humour* them, three, if not all four, of these steps might be obviated; and as accidents are more likely to happen where steps are placed, than in any other part of a passage, this also, seems not undeserving of reflection. In a distance of 25 or 30 feet, much might be done.

To the external elevation of this theatre, we object at present, only the blank, and too massive appearance of the body of the theatre: this may easily be varied by compartments, or a few openings for balustrades, or other means of diversifying the surface, by which this part, though of great height, would more *fairly* connect with the compartmented front, without coming too near the eye.

On the whole, we think that this design combines much grandeur and convenience, with persevering attention to economy in construction. If we rightly understand the plan of the building now rapidly advancing in Drury Lane, several of these ideas are introduced into it; but that it comprizes all of which such an edifice is susceptible, is more than we shall affirm, till we find it justify a report to that effect.

Should any think us unduly pressing in demanding the utmost attention, to ingress and egress, in theatres, and all other structures where a great number of persons meet, we rest our justification on the following abstract of the Report from the Committee appointed to investigate the causes of the late dreadful calamity at Richmond, in America. With such an instance before us, can solicitude on the article of personal safety, possibly be carried to excess?

The committee appointed to investigate the cause of the dreadful calamity occasioned by the destruction of this theatre by fire, and

the loss of more than one-tenth of the audience, have made their report, from which it appears, that on the fatal night, the pantomime of "*The Bleeding Nun, or Agnes and Raymond*," came on for representation after the play was over. In the first act, among other scenes, was that of the cottage of Baptist the Robber, which was illuminated by a chandelier, apparently hanging from the ceiling. When the curtain fell on the first act, and before it rose on the second, this chandelier was lifted from its position among the scenery above; it was fixed with two wicks to it, one only of them had been lighted, yet when it was lifted above, *this fatal lamp was not extinguished*. The man who inadvertently raised it, being ordered to lower it, made the attempt; the cords being entangled above, it failed. He then jirked and jostled it, in consequence of which it swerved from its perpendicular position, and thus came in contact with the lower part of one of the front scenes. The scene took fire; the flame rose, and tapering above it to a point, must have reached the roof, which was elevated six or seven feet above the top of the scene.—The cause of the fire is thus explained. The great number of lives lost on the occasion, was owing to the bad construction of the theatre. There was but one entrance to the boxes and pit, and that so narrow that two persons could scarcely pass at the same time—the way then lying through a gloomy passage to a narrow winding staircase, which terminated in as narrow a lobby. There were in the pit and boxes, 518 dollar tickets, and eighty children, exclusive of fifty persons who were in the galleries. Of these 598 had to pass through one common avenue, and although all the spectators in the pit, might have escaped, except a few, who might have jumped into the boxes, yet the crowd in the lower and upper boxes, had no other resource than to press through the above narrow angular staircase, or to leap the windows.

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*Observations on the Croup, or Hives*: addressed to Dr. Delille, Physician in Paris, &c. By David Hosack, M.D. New York. 8vo. Pp. 31. 1811.

In our *Observanda Externa*, page 348, we inserted an article the result of the prize question, proposed to the faculty of France, by a special commission, on the subject of *Croup*. We suppose that this communication to Dr. Delille, was in consequence of his desire to obtain information on the subject of that disease; and therefore, that we are remotely indebted for it to the question proposed at Paris. However that may be, the tract is of a useful description, and well

entitled to attention. The disease perhaps may occur more frequently in America than among ourselves; but no situation is free from it.

Croup appears to be a result of cold, or chill, affecting the wind pipe, causing a prodigious efflux of fluids into that organ, by which, unless it be removed in time, the patient is suffocated: sometimes by the mass of viscid phlegm; sometimes by its concretion into a membrane that closes the passage. An engraving annexed to this pamphlet shews a remarkable instance of this, as met with on dissection. Adults are exposed to this disease no less than children [it proved fatal to President Washington] but being able to force a more violent action of air from the lungs, they usually overcome the profuse secretion, and clear the trachea; while children possessing less muscular power and less intelligence, suffer the matter to accumulate. The suddenness of this disease is no small part of its danger.

In the winter of 1809, says Dr. H., I was called to a lady who had lately removed to this city from the state of Virginia. She went to bed in perfect health; she was awakened by coughing, attended with pain, and a sense of burning in her throat. These symptoms were soon followed by difficult, hoarse, and laboured respiration; her husband became very much alarmed, and called upon me between twelve and one o'clock: I found her in great distress, coughing almost incessantly, every inspiration being attended with the peculiar noise of croup. Her cough was dry, accompanied with the usual deep hollow sound, that characterizes this disease in infancy. I immediately bled her freely from the arm, gave her an antimonial emetic, and applied a blister to the throat. I also left directions, that if the difficulty of breathing should continue, to take a dose of calomel and James's powder, composed of five grains each, every two hours, and to dilute freely with warm toast-water, herb-tea, or barley-water, which are the drinks I usually direct in this disease. By these means she was relieved in a few hours.

This plan of treatment differs essentially from that proposed by the physician of Paris who depends on *liver of sulphur alcalized* as a specific:—but possibly, as the latter acts by "a vomit of a viscid or concrete matter," it may, in early stages of the complaint especially, answer purposes intended by Dr. Hosack. An emetic is the first thing to be thought of: taken in time this is usually salutary: the

last stage of the disease (the doctor distinguishes three stages) requires calomel, in small but repeated doses, squills, &c. Dr. Archer of Maryland has introduced the *polygala senega*, as a remedy in croup. The following is his formula for preparing and administering that medicine.

"The decoction of the root in the manner in which I have generally seen it used; the strength must be determined by the physician: it must be so strong, as to act sensibly on his own fauces, in exciting coughing, &c. Half an ounce of the root of *seneka*, bruised and simmered in a close vessel in half a pint of water, until reduced to four ounces, will probably in most cases be sufficiently strong. A teaspoonful of this to be given every half hour or hour, as the urgency of the symptoms may demand; and during these intervals a few drops occasionally, to keep up a sensible action of the medicine in the fauces, until it acts as an emetic or cathartic; then repeated in small quantities, and so frequently, as to keep up a constant stimulus in the mouth and throat." (p. 33, 34) "The powder," he adds, "has lately been used in doses of four or five grains, mixed in a little water, with effects equally pleasing as the decoction."

*An Inaugural Dissertation on Mercury*, embracing its Medical History, Curative Action, and Abuse in certain Diseases. By John W. Francis, A. B. Vice-President of the Medical and Surgical Society of the University of New-York. 8vo. Pp. 56. New-York: 1811.

The materia medica contains not an article in the employment of which there are more circumstances deserving consideration, than those connected with or attendant upon the use of mercury. This remark with nearly equal force applies to all the various forms in which this powerful remedy is, at the present day, administered; and he who ventures to depend upon the successful operation of this medicine, without a due regard to the age, sex, and particular constitution of the patient; the diagnostic symptoms and stage of the disease; the previous treatment that may have been pursued; climate, and temperature; will not only subject himself to frequent disappointments, and hazard the safety of his patient, but most deservedly become the object of severe censure. The whole history of mercury, in the numerous and complicated diseases in which it is employed, justifies the correctness of this assertion; and would it not far exceed the limits proper for this place, abundant evidence, derived from unquestionable sources, might be here detailed.

Such are the sentiments of Mr. Francis respecting a medicine on which almost all that has been, or can be, said *against*, or *for it*, is equally true. It has effected wonderful cures of the most obstinate and terrific disorders: it has slain more than a pestilence. The most ancient objections against it are acknowledged to have their importance even now; while a profuse administration of it, has in some hands performed wonders. This is a rational and creditable performance, on this anomalous subject: it was of necessity confined by the occasion, which was that of an exercise for a degree; nevertheless, the author includes a history of the mineral as a medicine, and enlarges on its action in promoting universal secretion; whence arises its success; according to his theory. His favourite form in certain cases, is that of *murius hydrargyri*, combined with *lignum guaiaci* and *radix sarsaparilla*, as an auxiliary. As the subject is well understood among us, we shall only add, that in our opinion, John Hunter's words have occasionally been somewhat *strained* by his critics: that we are glad to witness the effect of European books on the learning of the faculty in America; and the study devoted to medical facts on that Continent. A few examples will close this article.

Though the remedy introduced in Grenada in 1793, was by no means new in the treatment of other disorders, to which the *malignant pestilential fever*, in many particulars, bore a strong resemblance, yet to Dr. Chisholm exclusively belongs the credit of being the first who adopted the novel practice of exhibiting mercury to the great extent it is now employed in this disease; a practice to which he was led from the ineffectual result of every other remedy, and from the appearances he perceived in the two first bodies he opened. In some cases, mercury, in the form of calomel, was given to an almost incredible extent; frequently to the amount of four hundred grains; and during the existence of the same epidemic in subsequent years, sometimes no less than eight hundred, and at other times upwards of one thousand grains were employed. But the success of this practice, says Dr. Chisholm, "justified my temerity;" and his future experience and observation produced the fullest conviction of its efficacy. An extraordinary instance of the effects of mercury, in the treatment of the *yellow remitting fever*, may be here noticed; before any very material change took place in the state of the



patient, "he had taken," says Dr. C. "sixty-four grains of calomel by the mouth; thirty-four drachms, or two thousand and forty grains, were administered by clyster; and sixteen ounces of the strongest mercurial ointment, or about three thousand six hundred grains of triturated mercury, were carefully rubbed into his arms and thighs, in all, five thousand seven hundred and four grains, in the course of five days. His recovery was astonishingly rapid after the favourable change was effected."

As to the *success* attendant upon the mercurial practice in the *yellow fever* of this country, whatever it might have been in comparison with that resulting from any other method of treatment, it is abundantly evident, from the mortality which occurred, that in this respect here, as well as in the malignant fever of the West-Indies, much room was left for improvement.

The climate of this country is singularly unfavourable to the salutary operation of this medicine.

While the liver appears to be the most diseased organ in those who die of yellow fever in the West-Indies, as Dr. Chisholm and others have declared,† this important viscus seems to be in a remarkable degree exempt from derangement, in those who have died of the same disease in this country. . . .

The *abuse* of mercury, is not confined to the treatment of the yellow fever. General recourse is now had to the same remedy for the cure of all the various forms of *intermittent* and *remittent fever* which prevail in different parts of our country, and for every variety or type of fever, from the *purest inflammatory* to the *lowest grade of typhus*. Upon whatever principles of pathology the practice is attempted to be maintained, the fact is indubitable, and too singular to pass over without animadversion. The operation of the several functions of the body, and the derangements of particular organs, are altogether disregarded, (though the phenomena of morbid action in many cases originate from local affections;) and upon the conjectural idea of *general disease*, one remedy, modified according to the peculiar notion of each individual, is alone indicated.

Such are the abuses to which this seductive, but truly herculean medicine is liable!—are they confined exclusively to America?

\* Essay on the Malignant Pestilential Fever, vol. I. p. 476.

† Essay on the Malig. Pest. Fever, vol. I. p. 351.

### Despotism: or the Fall of the Jesuits.

A Political Romance, illustrated by historical Anecdotes. 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 12s.

John Murray, London, 1811.

DESPOTISM assumes many forms. Sometimes it affects the name of a sovereign, and sometimes the mask of opinion. It declares itself in one place publicly;—there men tremble for their lives, and those of their dearest connections; in other places it pays domiciliary visits, and demands to know the omissions and commissions of every member of the house;—there each fears for his soul, and for the souls of his relatives. Despotism is in its greatest perfection when it combines both these powers, and enchains both soul and body. Christianity is the declared enemy of despotism; but that debased kind of christianity, which affecting its name, and maintaining its external forms, departed from its spirit, and employed its sanctions in the service of ambition, was and ever will be, subservient to despotism, of whatever malignity and turpitude.

The reason is evident:—the corruption of the best things is the worst kind of corruption: the assumption that the christian system warranted the combined authority of the triple crown, united the double character of despotism:—over the body, by incarceration and death in its most dreadful forms; over the soul, by the rule of papal influence in this world, and consignment to the torments of hell in the world to come. He made an ample stride towards despotism, who first claimed the disposal of the world of spirits. It was a thought too pregnant with advantages to be relinquished by his successors; and by various improvements grafted on it, it has proved a permanent source of wealth and influence to whoever had the art, (and the *heart*) to direct it properly. The Inquisition had a pretty share enough in this profitable dominion; but the Inquisition would not have so long sustained itself had not the order best known under the term *Jesuits*, contributed effectual support, as fellow craftsmen in the same mystery. The Jesuits' was nearly, if not absolutely the last of the more prominent orders in the Romish church; and it fell the first of them.



The history of its duration, could it be obtained from the secret records of the chiefs would be one of the most interesting books in the world ; but that will never see the light. The work before us does not profess to be a *succedaneum* for such a performance. The principal historical incident to which it refers is the plot of the Jesuits against the king of Portugal, with the dissolution of the order, subsequently, by consent and authority of the pope. This however, is not treated *historically* ; but, as the author entitles his work a *romance*, he has honestly kept to the import of the term. The chief picture it presents, is that of the horrors experienced by a guilty wretch who has worked himself into high station by taking advantage of events, who maintains himself in place by authorizing crimes of all kinds and degrees of guilt ; and who when detected, exposed, and deprived of his authority, dies in despair ; himself, the agent of his own punishment. We suspect that the writer has had in his mind's eye a character not precisely appertaining to the order of the Jesuits ; but one who still frets his hour upon the stage, who has achieved greatness, at the expence of every moral principle, as well as of every humane feeling. We doubt, however, whether Buonaparte will recognize his features in this *foul mirror* : or whether he will approve of the example which is very intelligibly recommended to him of the poisoned chalice. That may be a proper mode of death enough for a cloister-educated professor ; but whether it be quite so becoming for a soldier, is doubtful ; and in fact, we are so far from wishing to exercise despotism in any shape, that we willingly leave to the free choice of the emperor and king either the cord, which he well deserves ; the sword or pistol, which belong to his profession ; the poisoned bowl, which this author recommends ; or a death by water, which we know he abhors. Let him but resolve on either, we and the world at large, also, shall be supremely satisfied with his preference. The writer has treated his subject in an original and strong manner ; too peculiar, perhaps, for the generality of readers, who will not on all occasions discover his reference. The chapters of his work hardly admit of an extract that would be intelligible ; but the notes an-

nexed are drawn from a great variety of sources ; and display a very general acquaintance with literature. We adduce an instance.

Louis XI. was an *enlightened Despot*. Let us observe some of his illustrious Machiavelisms.

He boasted he carried all his council in his head ; and his confidants were creatures, whose lives depended on the preservation of his own, and in the zealous performance of his orders. He created his barber a Count and an Ambassador ; his tailor was his Herald at Arms, and his physician was his Chancellor. Tristan, his provost, was ever so rapid in executing his mandates, that he sometimes had the wrong person dispatched, but immediately, on discovering his error, accomplished the business, so that two persons were often got rid of instead of one ! Such are the agents of a true Despot ; not enlightened and dignified men, for he requires not any confidential intercourse, but brute blind obedience.

This enlightened Despot, and one of his creatures, had learnt the art of counterfeiting the seal and signatures of the great men in the kingdom, which on pressing occasions was found very serviceable. Dungeons, and gallowes, and cages of iron, surrounded his castles. The French nation were then as tranquil as galley-slaves ; and the people were in some respects pleased, for their Lords were treated with less kindness than themselves. He levied incalculable taxes, yet he greatly increased national industry. He was just even to cruelty ; and his vengeance was inhuman beyond the invention of romance. " If I had reigned," said Louis XI. " to be loved rather than feared, I should only have added another chapter to the illustrious unfortunate of Boccacio." This Despot loved literature, and we are indebted to him for the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles*, which he ordered to be collected during his retirement into Brabant, where his father had exiled him.

Such a tyrant is always anxious to obtain news ; his fears extend to the remotest parts of his dominions ; and Louis XI. had 230 couriers in perpetual motion ; from this arbitrary establishment the French Nation derived the useful one of Posts.

This enlightened Despot is remarkable for breaking his oaths perpetually. The following singular orders are contained in some of his dispatches to the Governor of the Province of Roussillon, then in a state of insurrection :

" M. Du Buchange will read to M. D'Albi (one of the discontented chiefs), that he shall have the bishopric of Aulne, and if he has any other benefice he may likewise promise it ; having done this, he need not trouble

himself any further, but leave the king to act, who will take care to remedy all.

In another letter his majesty uses this language: "Lull them with words as well as you can, and make as many fresh appointments as you chuse, whatever they like, to amuse them till the winter; and if I then obtain a truce, and can get there, God assisting, with Madame and Monsieur St. Martin, I will go in person, and remedy all."

Such was Louis XI. more enlightened than the Borgia of Machiavel, but scarcely less dreadful for the happiness of his people. But those unhappy monarchs who affect a tyrannic dominion, either from a natural perversity of their heart, or from a false reasoning from confined views of human nature, must necessarily live in a state of perpetual outrage of the best feelings, and have only one inevitable path to pursue; there is but one way to be a tyrant,—a thousand to be a benevolent monarch!

I will still enlarge a note, already too copious, for the insertion of the following extraordinary *Instructions how a Tyrant must conduct himself to effect his Tyranny*.

Naudé, in his *Considérations Politiques*, furnishes these curious extracts in their original state, from the work of St. Thomas, of his Commentaries on the Political Treatise in Aristotle. Machiavel, with all his wickedness, is not always original. St. Thomas blames all tyrants; but should any Sovereign wish to establish his power by tyranny, he gives him the necessary rules, with this good advice:

"For the maintenance of tyranny, the most powerful and the most opulent must perish, because such persons may rise against the tyrant by means of that authority they possess. It is also necessary to get rid of great geniuses and learned men, who, by their studies, may find means to ruin the tyranny; nor must there be schools or other assemblies (*nec scholas, nec alias congregationes*) where learning may be propagated; for the learned are inclined to whatever is great, and are bold and magnanimous, and such men easily rise up against tyrants. To maintain the tyranny, the tyrant must contrive that his subjects reciprocally accuse each other, and be in trouble among themselves; that the friend persecutes the friend; and that there be dissension among the vulgar classes and the higher, and discord among the opulent. For thus they will have less the means of rising, and will be weakened by division. The people must be kept poor, that they may find it more difficult to rise against the tyrant. Heavy subsidies, great taxes and many; for that impoverishes the subjects more effectually. The tyrant must also kindle wars among his subjects, and also among his neighbours, that they may not conspire against

him. Kingdoms are maintained by means of friends; but a tyrant must not trust to any one to preserve his tyranny."

This is not only admirable, but one might imagine St. Thomas was drawing a portrait after life such as exists in the present day; he is quite a miniature painter. Another feature will give the last touch—it is hypocrisy and simulation.

"A tyrant, to establish his tyranny, must not appear to be cruel to his subjects; for he will then be odious, and may occasion a general insurrection; but he is to seem venerable by some eminent virtue, and though he should not really possess that excellent quality, he must appear to have it. If he really is without any virtue, let him at least act so as they may attribute some virtue to their tyrant."

This Naudé as our readers will recollect has not escaped our commemoration: in our fifth volume, page 351, we entreated his majesty the emperor and king to cause researches to be made after his posterity for special purposes in the office of Imperial historiographer. If his majesty has not acted on our humble request, he has but added one more to the inexpressible mortifications under which he has laid (too frequently!) our devotion to his honour and dignity.

*A Treatise on the Art of Dyeing Woollen Cloth Scarlet, with Lac Lake.* By W. Martin. Pp. 27. Gale and Curtis, London, 1812.

THE insect *Kermes*, which yields the lac in question, has been employed in the art of dyeing from remote antiquity; but lately the dye obtained from Cochineal, which also is furnished by an insect, has almost entirely superseded it. Mr. Martin recommends the revival of the antient pigment, by considerations drawn from its plenty, its cheapness, and its growth in our colonies, in India. He affirms, also, that under proper management the colours obtained from it, bear a comparison with those from Cochineal, itself: but if it should not "afford a dye equal in splendour, and superior in permanency to Cochineal;" yet if it saves the nation £200,000 *per ann.* its general use is desirable. We say "general use," because it is supposed that some dyers do now employ it, in conjunction with the dearer material. The proper solvent of lac lake is refined borax; which together with so-

lution of tin, is employed by our author in a manner not new, we believe, as to its theory; but perhaps more advantageous in practice. This, however, can only be determined by experiments on a large scale, which whoever inclines to attempt, will do well previously to peruse this pamphlet.

We ought not to value publications by their size but by their importance, and if in the present perturbed state of the world we can find at home, or among our immediate connexions, sufficient substitutes for costly articles obtained from foreigners; whoever promotes this object, deserves well of his country. Since this little tract was published, Cochineal has risen in price at Cadiz, as appears by an article in our *Observanda Externa*.

*A Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany.* By Frances Arabella Rowden. Embellished with seven Copper-Plate Engravings. Small 8vo. Pp. 269. Price 10s. 6d. Harris. London: 1812.

We introduce this pleasing elementary work to our readers, by the insertion of specimens of the fair author's talents.

#### CLASS VI.

##### CONVALLARIA.

###### LILY OF THE VALLEY.\*

###### *Hexandria, Monogymia.*

As the pure snow upon the Alpine height  
Glow with warm blushes at the dawn of light:  
And though with ceaseless suit the god of day  
On her nice ear still pours his golden lay,  
The icy virtue on her soul impress  
Mocks the soft accents of his ardent breast:  
Thus the meek lily, void of art's vain aid,  
Blossoms the sweet emblem of the timid maid.  
Attention's gaze her trembling heart alarms,  
And in the shade she hides her blushing charms.  
Round her fair form the light of reason plays,  
And each pure image of her mind displays.  
Six simple brothers, nature's fav'rite care,  
In happy innocence her pleasures share;  
With fragrant flow'rs her humble cot adorn,  
And taste the joys that bloom without a thorn.

\* Six stamens, one pistil. The corolla is bell shaped, and divided at top into six segments. The seed-vessel is a berry divided into three cells; each contains one seed, which becomes spotted before it ripens.

#### CLASS XVI.

##### THYMUS.

###### THYME.\*

###### *Didynamia, Gynnospermia.*

O'er fringed heaths, wide lawns, and mountain steeps,  
With silent step the artful Thyma creeps,  
Unfolds with fragrant bloom her purple flow'rs,  
And leads with frolic hand the circling hours.  
On feather'd feet the fleeting moments pass,  
And the fine sand runs swiftly through the glass.  
E'en while fond Love displays his pleasing wiles,  
His infant beauty, and seducing smiles,  
With steady step the haughty fair proceeds,  
And wrinkled age to blooming youth succeeds,  
The proudest empires fall beneath her hand,  
And her keen scythe lays bare the fertile land.  
Two lovely youths, with unsuspecting eye,  
O'er the sad ruin heave the tender sigh:  
They little deem in some short years to view  
Their rosy cheeks assume a fallow hue.  
In vain the dimpled smiles of two sweet boys  
Now wear the charms of soul-enliv'ning joys;  
Ah! in their alter'd brow they soon must trace  
Of woe, disease, and care, the num'rous race.  
Till cruel Death, with sly malignant heart,  
Grins at the scene, and points his fatal dart.

#### CLASS XVI.

##### GERANIUM TRISTE.

###### NIGHT-SCENTED GERANIUM.†

###### *Monadelphia, Decandria.*

Now modest Cynthia leads her silv'ry car  
And slowly rising shines the ev'ning star.

\* *Thymus*.—Two long and two short stamens the calyx of this genus is bilabiate, and the tube of the corolla closed with soft hairs. There are eleven species, two of which are natives of Great Britain, found wild on mountains, sheep-walks and pastures. Bees are much attached to this as well as other aromatic plants.

† *Geranium*.—Filaments, united, ten stamens; The flowers of this genus are distinguished by a permanent calyx of five small oval leaves, a corolla of five oval or heart-shaped petals; in some species equal, in others the upper two are much larger than the three lower ones; ten stamens terminated by oblong summits, and a permanent five-cornered germ, which contains five seeds, each of which is terminated by a tail, and wrapped up in the husk of a beak, where they are twisted together at the point, so as to resemble a stork or crane's beak. There are upwards of eighty species, the most beautiful of which have been transported from the Cape of Good Hope. *Geranium Triste*, selected for an example, grows

The feather'd songsters sink to soft repose,  
And the gay flow'rs their nodding petals close.  
Now the meek vot'ry of these hours serene  
Sheds her mild odors o'er the shadowy scene;  
At her command seven gay Sylphs arise,  
And waft her fragrant incense to the skies;  
Through the wide air, link'd hand in hand, they sail,  
And scent with balmy sweets each passing gale.  
The love-lorn maiden now delights to stray,  
And pour her sorrows to the moon's pale ray;  
The faithful swain attunes his melting lyre,  
And strikes its notes as joy or pain inspire.  
Deep in his lonely cell the hoary sage  
With studious eye explores the letter'd page.  
The Poet's soul, with countless beauties fraught,  
Soars through the realms of fancy and of thought;  
His airy visions glow with heav'nly light,  
And genius triumphs 'mid the shades of night.

The fair authoress informs us that her intention was, "to direct young minds to attention and observation, and impress on their heart the beneficence of the Almighty, who has diffused the blessings of life with a bounteous hand, over the whole face of created nature." A very commendable undertaking, and one for which botany furnishes ample opportunities. The earlier portion of this work contains the principles of Botanical Science in their simplest form: and the subjects delineated in the plates, are pleasing, instructive, and some of them not without novelty.

*Poems*; by Mary Russel Mitford. Sm. 8vo.  
Pp. 160. Price 5s. Longman and Co.

POETRY seems to suit well with the tenderness and sympathy of the female mind: especially that department of it, which without attempting epic magnificence, or extra-mundane adventure appeals to the heart, and finds its prototypes among the occurrences of life. A tale of love successful or unsuccessful, descants on domestic enjoyments, and rural bowers, or compliments to respected friends, are more appropriate subjects than heroes and combats, or deities in council, themselves the partizans of the combatants, whether from caprice, connections or weaknesses. To a specimen of Miss Mitford's talents, we appeal in support of our opinion.

#### THE FAVORITE BOWER,

PREVIOUS TO LEAVING HOME, MAY 14, 1809.  
Farewel! my own romantic bow'r,  
Sweet shelter in the noon-tide hour!  
Scarce yet thy willow buds unfold  
Their silver leaves on stems of gold;  
Scarce yet the woodbine's clasping arms  
Twine round the elm her modest charms;  
Scarce yet, in richest robe array'd  
The oaks display their summer shade;

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But thy fair bank, in beauty gay,  
Can boast the blooming tints of May;  
Pure, limpid, sparkling, is the flood  
That murmurs through thy tangled wood;  
And fragrant is the balmy gale,  
That gently whispers through the vale.

Oh! pleasant is thy turf's seat,  
Sweet is thy shade, my lov'd retreat!  
Bright daisies deck th'enamell'd ground,  
Cowslips and harebells wave around;  
The dandelion, brilliant weed!  
Spreads its gay blossoms o'er the mead,  
Like stars, that in December's gloom  
A countless host, the sky illumine.  
In superstition's dreary hour  
Vast is thy sway, thou star-like flow'r!  
Thy light and feather'd orb reveals  
The husband, cruel fate conceals,  
As wafted by the maiden's sigh,  
The buoyant seeds wide-scat'ring fly.  
But oft, alas! the village maid  
Seeks the dark gipsy's fatal aid,  
Down by the wood's romantic side  
She glides unseen at ev'ning tide,  
With trembling awe her fate she hears,  
Quick rising hopes, and bashful fears;  
Wak'd by the sybil's wily art,  
What transports swell that simple heart!  
She tells of gentle lovers true,  
With nut-brown hair, and eyes of blue,  
" 'Tis he! 'tis William!" Lucy cries,  
And light as air to meet him flies,  
Too fond, too happy, to be wise!

How slowly swells the limpid flood!  
How calm, how still the solitude!  
No sound comes wafted on the gale,  
Save the sweet warblings of the vale;  
No curling smoke waves on the breeze,  
Hemm'd closely in by circling trees,  
Save, where o'er yonder rustic gate  
The tall oaks twine in gothic state,  
And through the arch in lustre gay,  
The landscape spreads its bright array.  
The woodland wild—the cultur'd plain,  
Its lowing herds, and fleecy train—  
The cottage by the green wood side,  
With blooming orchard spreading wide,—  
The village school—the farm—the green—  
The ivied tower, at distance seen,—  
And the soft hills that swelling rise,  
Mingling their grey tops with the skies,  
Illumin'd by the western beams  
How fair this living picture gleams!

Lov'd seat, farewell! yet soon I come,  
I leave not long my happy home;  
When thy sweet woodb'ne's charms uncloze;  
When blushes tinge thy modest rose;  
When thy pure lily on the tide  
Rears her fair flow'rs, in beauty's pride;  
When, where the whiten'd blossoms spread,  
The scarlet berry hides its head;  
Then will I seek my shelter'd bower,  
And while away the noon-tide hour,  
Remote from folly, noise, and strife,  
Gaze from my calm retreat, on life;  
List to the music of the glade;  
Watch the swift flitting shadows fade;  
With the lov'd muse of friendship stray,  
Or weep o'er Campbell's melting lay.



*An Inquiry into various Systems of Political Economy; their Advantages and Disadvantages; and the Theory most favourable to the Increase of National Wealth.* By Charles Ganilh, Advocate. Translated from the French by D. Boileau. Pp. 491, price 12s. Colburn, London: 1812.

M. GANILH's former work, "*Essai Politique sur le Revenu Public*," Paris, 1806, was the basis on which we founded several papers relative to the finances of France, and explanatory of the injudicious system adopted in conducting them.\* It was our intention to have brought down to later days the representations given by this writer on the subject; but, as his hand was restrained by political reasons, from treating on a period with which we particularly desired acquaintance, so was our own, from pursuing enquiries the result of which would have proved advantageous to our enemy only. Whether Buonaparte has found out his error is more than we can determine; but there exists a difference of opinion at the Panoramic board, whether if he have found it out, it is, or is not, in his power to remedy the evils he has brought on the country of which, in punishment for its crimes, he has assumed the sovereignty.

By what privilege M. Ganilh is authorised to announce truths that would cost other men their ears, is more than we have been able to learn; but certain it is, that on perusal of the preface to his *Essai*, we considered him as a man of much greater real courage, than all the host of marshals, generals, dukes, and princes, which have been *ennobled*! by the all-powerful patents of his majesty the emperor and king. What hazards did not the writer of these sentiments incur?

In the close comparison of the public revenue of the two nations (French and English) I have been led to remark that of England as most judiciously imposed, regulated in the best manner, most economically collected and distributed, and most favourable under every view of it to the individual, to the people, to the government, to the state, and to the progress of general wealth: and I thought it my duty not to conceal this remark. Will not this veracity, indispensable

to every writer who desires to be useful to his country, and fellow men, awake snarling criticism and malevolence? will it not rouse prejudice against the work, resentment against the author, and hazard even the success of truth itself? Certain minds, intending the best, without doubt, persuade themselves, in conformity to the example of people of antiquity, that it is not possible to love one's own country without hating its rivals and enemies, without injuring and abusing them. Strange blindness, too long fatal to humanity, but diminished by the general spread of light, and unable to resist the slow but certain action of the mutual interest of nations, and sure to be completely removed by the progressive development of the commercial system, which combines all nations as parts of the same whole, and induces them to embrace each other in the bonds of common affection. In letters, in arts, in science, in all branches of knowledge by which the human mind is enlightened, the dominion of intellectual enjoyments extended, and reason perfected, the principle of locality, of country, of nation, no longer exists, and with it has vanished the sentiments of hatred and partiality, of degradation and preference. In the Institut National of France, as in the Royal Society at London, a philosopher, a philologist, a learned Englishman or Frenchman, may be praised or blamed, without dread of being accused of vilifying one's country, and bestowing an odious pre-eminence on rivals or enemies. The rivalry which excites the enlightened natives of the two countries, is remarkable only for a noble and generous emulation, for a lively desire of surpassing each other, by more vigorous efforts to ensure a superiority in national honour.

How far are we still from that elevation of thought and sentiment in the useful arts, in the administration of public affairs, in the various branches of knowledge by which a more effectual guarantee is given to the independence and prosperity of nations, by which the strength and power of governments are increased, and riches and splendour diffused throughout empires! Whatever may improve the social art, continues, so to say, concentrated within the limits of each state, banished from all others, and subjected to a moral prohibition the most intolerable and the most fatal of all the social prohibitions.

The writer who could avow these honourable sentiments, at Paris, and give the preference on a political subject to England, most certainly deserved a lodging in the Temple, or a place in the Cayenne diligence. Nothing but absolute Fate could have prolonged his existence in a capacity to instruct the world by another

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VIII. pp. 129. 132.



volume, not restricted, as the former, to the state of France, but adopting more general reasonings, involving considerations applicable to all nations,—and no less strongly opposed to the maxims and proceedings of Buonaparte,—in principle; and much more directly in terms.

The work before us, is in direct enmity to the principles and observations of M. Montgaillard: \* it affects to *mystify* no one: it takes for its basis, either acknowledged truths, or inductions from argument, the nearest approximation to truth in the power of its author to attain. It combines the inferences of common sense with fact; it enquires after the consequences of systems which have prevailed in different countries, and it is too simple, too little refined, to become popular among the Great Nation, or to have any influence on a government that has hitherto conducted itself on a plan diametrically contrary to its *dicta*. We should be glad if circumstances allowed us to investigate its contents at large: but for the present, we must be satisfied with a succinct report.

The object of the work, is the nature of wealth—the sources, the increase, and the history of this article of universal desire. To explain and illustrate his purpose, the author examines the mercantile system, the agricultural system, the monetary system, &c. He enquires the relative values of labour, employed in agriculture, or in manufactures and commerce, the means of invigorating labour, its progress, and the obstacles by which that progress is opposed; he treats on capitals, profits, values, money, credit, banks, corporations or companies, colonies, exchanges, and national income; with various other subjects incidentally connected with the train of his general reasoning.

The mere enumeration of these particulars is sufficient to shew the impossibility of our investigating the work thoroughly: yet it deserves thorough investigation: for M. G. does not blindly follow any leader: he agrees on many points with our countryman Adam Smith; on others he totally dissents from him. He has studied Hume, Montesquieu, Petty, Davenant, and various Italian writers, some of them too little known: but, after all, he forms his own opinion; and that is

completely favourable to the doctrine of “ships, colonies, and commerce.”

The Introduction adduces instances, as well of antient as of modern states, in which poverty acquired wealth by plundering richer neighbours: to this seeming prosperity, succeeded voluptuousness and weakness; and to this a state of decay, subjugation by a haughtier foe, and poverty combined with oppression, as the close of all. The Lacedemonians after the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea, became enamoured of their gold: their laws, indeed, condemned the passion for riches, but what are laws without manners?—The consequence was, that of the *nine thousand* families which in the days of Lycurgus, participated in the wealth of the state, there remained in the days of Agis, not above *seven hundred*, of which perhaps one hundred might have estates in land. Is wealth then, in itself, injurious to a country? no: but this depends on the employment of it. The desire of wealth is natural to the human mind:—indeed, we see some animals delight in hoarding—it is a kind of instinct, intent on providing for a time of necessity: but like all other instincts it may be abused; and from the abuse of it, flow evils extremely detrimental to the public, and to individuals. Nevertheless, it is capable of better things. Says our author,

That passion for wealth, which had armed the nations of antiquity and the middle age, which had continually excited them to battles, rapine, destruction, and conquest, and filled up the measure of social calamities, enticed the moderns to labour, manufactures and commerce, and inspired them with the love of peace and feelings of general benevolence and friendship. On this new road to wealth, individuals, communities and empires have found all the prosperity which may reasonably be expected in civilized society.

Wealth, produced by labour, maintains, in eighteen-twentieths of the people, the strength, energy, and dexterity, with which man is endowed by nature, and develops, in the two remaining twentieths, those faculties of the mind which seem beyond the sphere of humanity, and bring man as it were nearer to the divine nature. Produced by labour, wealth banishes idleness and the vices unavoidably connected with idleness; it renders man laborious, patient, sober, economical, and adorns him with those precious qualities, the sources of individual, domestic and social virtues.

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. XI. p. 231.

It binds the natives of the same land by the most powerful of all ties, mutual wants, reciprocal services, and the general consideration which they entail upon their country.

It restores man to his primitive dignity, through the sentiment of his independence, through his obedience to laws common to all, and his sharing in the benefits of society in proportion to his services.

It has rendered nations more powerful, because every individual member is interested in the success of national affairs, all bear their weight, and all share in the advantages which they procure. This community of good and evil, to which the circulation of wealth calls every individual of the nation, affords the greatest strength which the social compact possibly can, or ever did produce. The conquering nations of antiquity and the middle age, were acquainted with this stimulus, and employed it during their conquests; it constantly insured their success, but they neglected it after victory; they attached the rich alone to the interest of the community, and from that instant their power declined, and was shortly annihilated.

This stimulus is as active among industrious and commercial, as among conquering nations, and its strength and intensity can never be impaired or lost. Whatever may be the stock of riches accumulated through labour, it impoverishes no one; on the contrary, it enriches every individual: it is the instrument of general wealth, it increases the mass of labour, and the sum of its produce, and consequently augments the resources of the laborious and the treasures of the rich.

It is, then, wealth *unjustly acquired*, that is fatal to society: in other words, the *injustice* by which it is polluted, must be punished; as in other cases, it is the unregulated *love* of money, that is the root of all evil. But a fair and modest inclination to possess a competency, is beneficial. It follows naturally enough, to enquire by what means may wealth be most advantageously obtained? Our author answers; by labour; by the production of an exchangeable commodity,—that for which others are willing to part with something they possess, in return. On this subject he has to combat the *economists* of his own country; which give him great trouble, and meet him at every turn. They affirm that agriculture *only*, produces wealth. He replies:

Of the agricultural produce, one part is destined to replace that which has been consumed by the husbandman during his labour; *this part has no value of its own*, real, and

*independent of all exchange*; it is, as it were, merely the instrument of agriculture destined to supply absolute and indispensable wants; it is not capable of a surplus, and consequently cannot contribute to the formation of wealth.

The other part, which is over and above what has been consumed by the husbandman, and which is called the net produce, *has no value as long as it remains in the hands of the husbandman*. The stock of corn in the granaries of the farmer, of wine in his cellars, of wool, silk, hemp, and flax, in his magazines, is no wealth for him, if, not being able to consume these commodities, he be likewise unable to find any consumers for them, and if he have no other prospect than to witness their destruction and annihilation by all-devouring time.

It is only when this net produce above the wants of the husbandman *departs from him to be consumed by others*, that it becomes useful, obtains a value, and forms one of the elements of wealth.

Mr. G. goes further; he proceeds to describe commerce as the legitimate parent of wealth.

Merchants, by following navigators on all coasts, and travellers in all climates, to open commercial communications with their inhabitants, by bringing to market the produce of unknown countries, or of savage and barbarous nations, and, in exchange for this produce, which is of no value to those distant nations, giving them other useful and agreeable productions, are actually creators of both this new produce and the equivalents which serve to pay for it, and augment public and private wealth by the whole value of this produce and its equivalents.

There is, therefore, a kind of industry which is not paid for by local wealth; which draws its wages from the wealth which it creates, and which of course can never obstruct any kind of manufactures and trade; which can neither be impoverished by, nor impoverish any; all may prosper by each other's side, lend each other a mutual support, and be so much more beneficial to general wealth as they are more numerous. Wrong notions have been entertained respecting commerce and manufactures, when it has been supposed that they are destroyed in proportion as they make any progress among different nations, and that manufacturing and trading nations have every thing to apprehend from the rapidity of such progress. The advantages of manufactures and commerce are *not precarious and transitory*; they are permanent, unlimited, and indefinite, and can never be wrested from manufacturing and trading nations by the competition of agricultural nations.

But it is particularly with regard to political power and independence that the superiority of the mercantile, over the agricultural system, becomes manifest.

In the mercantile system, the manufacturing and trading classes are able to spare, for the service of the country, a great number of young men, without any prejudice to general labour. The diminution of hands is repaired by more exertion, more assiduity, and a better employment of time on the part of the other labourers. And, should the produce be diminished, its value is increased by its scarcity, the national income always remains the same, and consequently is always adequate to the wants of the individuals who devote themselves to the service of the state; and what is most extraordinary, commerce and manufactures extend to the whole world the burthen of warfare which may press upon manufacturing and trading nations.

Finally, if the interest of manufacturing and trading nations requires them to carry their means of attack and defence to a great distance, they find in their foreign and commercial relations, in the circulation of their produce on all points of the globe, and in their credit, facilities, and resources, from which agricultural nations are debarred.

These are bold truths: surely the censor of the press had laid aside his spectacles when he suffered them to pass: or, was he overcome by nocturnal watchings over the interests of the emperor and king, then at a distance from his good city of Paris.\*

Wherever an increase of produce is obtained at a smaller expence, [as by machinery, &c.] there is an increase of wealth; and an increase of wealth is always followed by an increase of population. This maxim appears absolute in political economy, if there be any absolute principle possible in that science.

On the contrary,

If a nation possessed of a territory of large extent, great fertility, and fit to be cultivated, had large capitals, and employed them chiefly in agriculture: that nation would undoubtedly obtain a very considerable agricultural produce: but this produce, whatever might be its magnitude, would not of itself constitute any real and effective wealth; it would be wealth only when it had the power of obtaining in exchange all the other objects which the cultivators of the soil might be in want of, or which might suit their convenience. That part of the produce which they could neither consume nor exchange, would

be without any value, and as if it did not exist. A country possessed of none but such wealth, would be completely wretched. If agricultural produce is to constitute wealth, it is absolutely necessary that it may easily be exchanged against equivalents.

Can language express in more guarded, yet expressive terms, the relative situations of England and France? Elsewhere, we meet with a passage that still more pointedly reproves the dependence placed by Buonaparte on his triple line of *douaniers*:

The best-guarded toll-bars are generally powerless against the cheapness and perfection of foreign commodities. Private interest easily overleaps them, and turns them to the disadvantage of the people whom they keep confined.

These bars not only do not exclude the productions of rich countries, but this very obstruction causes them to stand much dearer to the poor country, and, what is still more deplorable, forces the poor country to sell its own produce cheaper, because there are less competitors to export it. Thus poor nations are punished for their endeavours to do without the raw and manufactured produce of rich countries. And were their imprudent efforts crowned with success, they would be still more miserable. They would deprive themselves of the certain profits arising from the cheapness of the foreign commodities and from the dearness of their own productions. For it is an undoubted truth, that foreign produce is imported only as far as it is cheaper than the home-produce; and for the same reason, home-produce is exported only because it obtains higher prices abroad than in the home-market. The rule is infallible; it proceeds from the immutable order of things, and is not liable to any exception.

Nature has granted every country some particular advantages, of which she cannot be stripped, and of which others can partake only as far as they let her enjoy part of the advantages of which she is deprived. Nations that resist this communication of mutual benefits, are dooming themselves to fruitless privations. To attempt to conquer such difficulties by national industry, is often impossible, and always more expensive; than to acquire the foreign commodities by interchange of national productions. Commerce preserves to every country her advantage in the kind of industry for which she is peculiarly fit, and allows that industry to be improved by a concentration of capital; whilst the attempt to rival foreign industry in every particular, and to do without foreign produce, weakens and splits its capitals, hurts national industry, impedes its productiveness, stunts its growth, and converts its ramifications in-

\* The book we understand was printed at a time when Buonaparte was absent from the metropolis of his empire.

to as many parasite branches which unprofitably suck the sap of the tree and remain barren twigs.

Left without rivals, without competition, and abandoned to its own impulse, national industry painfully drags along in the beaten track; it derives no benefit from the progress of general industry, and without having decayed, experiences a fatal decline. Such is the ultimate fate of every nation that disdains foreign commerce, and fancies it can exist without any intercourse with other nations, or at least that deems itself so much the richer as its exterior communications are few, and as it has more internal means to supply its wants. It stops the progress of wealth, condemns itself to everlasting mediocrity, and obstructs the grandeur of its destiny.

Had the Literary Panorama conceived and published these paragraphs, it would have been accused of that *usual* want of deference to the sublime genius who now directs the destinies of France, which certain lynx-eyed politicians affect to discern in it. We have repeated over and over again, that a country intent on selling all and purchasing nothing, cannot become a center of commerce: in fact, it must sink into a mere cypher among its more liberal minded, and enlightened neighbours.

We can but touch on another particular in which our author gives the palm of precedence without hesitation to England: we mean, the management of her bank, and banking concerns. We shall place the passages we refer to, in connection, that the result of the comparison may be more readily perceived.

A conjecture hazarded by Mr. Henry Thornton respecting the extent of the payments effected every day by the London banks, from sixty to seventy in number, deserves particular attention. He calculates them at the enormous sum of from four to five millions sterling a day; which, reckoning only four millions for three-hundred and ten days, give one thousand two hundred and forty millions a year. And what appears not less wonderful is, that this immense circulation is effected with twelve or thirteen [twenty-two or twenty-three] millions sterling in coin, or bank-notes, which supply its place.

What an astonishingly rapid circulation! What an economy in the cost of circulation! and what an immense benefit to the nation which created, and knew how to avail itself of this advantage!

With a capital of fifty-one millions of French livres, the bank of France, in the

thirteenth year of the French republic (1800—1806), discounted commercial bills of exchange amounting to six hundred thirty-three millions of French livres. As the discount was for bills drawn at sixty days, it was repeated six times a year, and consequently each occasioned the issue of bank notes to the amount of one hundred and five millions of French livres: but as, at the end of sixty days, the payment of the discounted bills of exchange restored its own notes or specie to the bank, it follows that the six annual discounts put no more bank-notes into circulation, than to the amount of one hundred and five millions of French livres.

This proportion of the circulating notes to the capital stock of the bank was not too considerable; on the contrary, it was greatly inferior to what it might have been.

But, as was justly observed by the censor of the bank in his report, the exact limits of discounts are those fixed by the wants of the place and the different public services.

Consequently, the bank could neither be blamed for not having enlarged its discounts, nor applauded for not having circulated a larger amount of notes.

It appears that the bank made no distinction between the private discounts of the trade of Paris, and those required for the accommodation of foreigners, and the merchants of the several French departments or provinces; and yet the difference between such discounts is very material and of the utmost importance for the bank.

The commerce of Paris, before the revolution, might amount to about five-hundred and sixteen millions of French livres, of which two-hundred and fifty-eight millions were for its own consumption, and the same sum at least for its productions or the income of its inhabitants.

The bills of the provincial merchants discounted at the bank of France in Paris were, it is true, discounted in bank-notes; but these notes were immediately exchanged for coin, because bank-notes were not known in the provinces, where specie alone was circulated. The result of this discount was therefore a loan of the bank to the merchants of the departments at the rate of half per cent a month, or six per cent a year. The loan in itself would undoubtedly have been very advantageous to the departments, had it been within the means of the bank; but as the loan exceeded the means of the bank, the directors eagerly collected in the departments the metallic currency which they had lent, and at a heavy expence returned to the coffers of the bank the funds which the provincial merchants had carried away at a great expence; so that the whole operation consisted in conveying the coin from Paris to the departments and back again from the de-



partments to Paris, and to burthen the bank and the departments with the charges of a conveyance equally useless to both parties. This circulation was not productive of any advantage either to Paris or to the departments; it was merely a change of place without any benefit whatever, against which banks of circulation ought constantly to guard by the most efficacious measures, if they wish to attain their end without efforts and without danger.

After this, let Buonaparte chuckle to his heart's content, when describing to foreign merchants, the *prudence* of his bank: let him boast of having "nothing but coin" in his dominions: let him congratulate himself on "raising his taxes from agriculture only:" admirable financier! — HIS IGNORANCE HAS SAVED BRITAIN!

As it is not possible that British readers should understand the full import of M. Ganilh's allusions to the expense incurred by the Bank of France, in its transactions with the departments, unless they have studied the official reports, &c. of the bank of France, or documents of the like nature, we shall translate a few paragraphs, by way of elucidating this particular, from French works in our library.

In the "Report of the Censors of the Bank of France to the general Assembly of Stockholders, by M. Journu Aubert, 24 Vendémiaire, An. 14," we find that the bank had "bought so far off as Spain, four millions of piastres, the arrival of which was daily expected:"—they were bought in Spain, because the departments of France could not supply the demand. The Speaker adds, "It is astonishing that .. among the merchants of the great [French] trading cities, they have not yet agreed on a mode, by which they should not be obliged to effect the payment of the WHOLE OF GREAT SUMS in coin. .... Then should we no longer see the public carriages going and coming in every direction, and crossing each other every day on the same roads; some of them carrying cash to the same places whence the others had brought it;—then Paris would be under no necessity to bring it up from the departments. ... If we calculate the annual cost of bringing up and sending down, the loss of time, the expense of commission, &c., the enormity of so "sterile" an expense would astonish us: not including the loss which each piece of money sustains [by rubbing, &c.] during the passage."

What this public speaker declined doing, being, perhaps, a question of some delicacy in his situation, we shall endeavour to do for him, by means of a memoir on "The Bank of France considered as principal agent of the balance of cash between Paris and the departments;"—it is the production of M. Tiollier of Clermont-Ferrand, and banker at Paris. Among other things, the writer says, "The cost of carriage for the sum of one thousand francs in cash, the distance of one hundred leagues, is a real payment of six francs, including the cost of packages, &c. Taking therefore as a basis for calculation of interest that received by the bank as the price of its discount [which is much too low], this payment of six francs, is equal to a loss of interest during thirty-five days:—to this must be added, the time taken in the passage of the money to its destination, which cannot possibly be so little as seven days [more likely fourteen, or twenty]. Here is then, a loss equal in value to the interest of this sum of money for six (or seven) weeks: . . . and in this calculation, the moral risks which attend the displacing this sum in specie, are not estimated." Supposing now, that this city, distant 100 leagues, remits to Paris, eight times in the year, the annual loss [omitting extras] is five per cent.; and as we have the authority of the bank reporter for saying that the carriages loaded with these remittances crossed each other daily on the road, suppose that Paris also remitted eight times in the year, this makes on the whole a loss of TEN per cent. per ann. merely for the pleasure! of saying "my kingdom has no paper currency." And if any person thinks our calculation too high, let him add, as he ought, the smaller fees to porters, guards, carriers, servants, to receive and deliver, inspectors, &c.—accidents on the roads, delays by not forwarding as agreed, by bad weather, the time necessary for previous accumulation, &c.; not omitting ANXIETY;—what may all these amount to, at the year's end? Is it possible commerce so hampered, can be flourishing?

We conclude with two remarks:

The first is, that every fiveshilling piece under the dominion of Buonaparte, loses in its value to the nation for purposes of commerce to the same amount, as if six-penny



worth of silver were cut off from it, yearly. What proof is this of national wealth?

2 The second is, THAT ALL THE PAPER  
MITTED BY THE BANK OF FRANCE IN  
DISCOUNT, WAS JUST EQUAL TO THE  
DEMANDS OF THE SETTLING HOUSE OF  
THE LONDON BANKERS FOR ONE DAY!!!

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin is engaged in preparing a work, entitled *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, a Descriptive Catalogue of the early printed books, and of many important first editions in the library of George John Earl Spencer, K. G. &c. &c. &c. accompanied with copious notes, plates of fac-similes, and numerous appropriate embellishments. It is intended to be a Catalogue Raisonné of that portion of that library, which comprehends books printed in the fifteenth century, and first editions of many distinguished authors. It will commence with an account of Books printed from wooden blocks, about the middle of the fifteenth century. This division will be followed by Theology; comprehending a list of some of the scarcest Bibles printed in the fifteenth century. The Interpreters of Scripture, and many of The Fathers, will close the department of Theology. Classical Literature will succeed. The authors will be arranged alphabetically, from Æsop to Xenophon. Miscellaneous Literature, in the Latin language, will form the fourth division. Italian Books, including some remarkably scarce early-printed volumes of Poetry, compose the fifth division. English books printed by Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson, as well as the St. Alban's Book of hawking, hunting, and coat armour (of which the only known perfect copy is in this collection) will form the sixth and concluding department. By means of fac-similes of types, and cuts, a number of books will be more satisfactorily described than heretofore; and consequently, will make a more lasting impression upon the memory of the reader. Of the extraordinary value of the library here described, it is hardly necessary to apprise the classical student and collector. It is the wish of its noble owner, that a collection, which has been obtained, at a very great expense, during a series of years, should be faithfully made known to the public: and if either his lordship, or the public experience any disappointment at the present attempt to carry such a wish into execution, the author is exclusively responsible for such failure. To be published in two volumes, super-royal octavo. Price to subscribers, £5 5s. Fifty copies only will be printed upon large paper, at £12 12s. each copy; nearly the whole of which later are already subscribed for. The impression of the small paper will be limited to 500 copies.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Charles Butler, Esq. shortly will publish, *Some Account of the Life and Writings of James Benigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux*, in a small octavo volume. Also, a *Succinct History of the Revolutions of the principal States that composed the empire of Charlemagne*, from his coronation in 814 to its dissolution in 1806.

The Rev. Thomas Belsham has just sent to press, *Memoirs of the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey*, which will be comprised in an octavo volume.

To be published on the 1st of May, the first volume of a new edition of the *Biographical Dictionary*, in octavo; edited by Alex. Chambers, F. S. A.

##### BOTANY.

Dr. Stokes of Chesterfield, has just finished, in 4 volumes, his *Botanical Materia Medica*.

Mr. Hooker's expected work on the British *Jungermannia*, containing coloured figures, with descriptions of this most beautiful but neglected branch of British botany, is about to appear in monthly numbers.

##### CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Davy, professor of Chemistry at the royal institution, has in the press, a volume of the *Elements of Chemistry*.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Translations of the popular comedies of Aristophanes are preparing for the press, by a gentleman of Cambridge.

##### JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. Heywood has sent to the press, a very much improved edition of his *Digest of the Law relating to County Elections*.

##### MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. Adams, of Albemarle-street, has in the press, a *Treatise on the Morbid Affections of the Eye and its Appendages*.

##### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Capt. George Thomas, of the third regiment of Royal Bucks Local Militia is printing a work entitled "*The Local Militia Paymaster*," comprehending the most essential abstracts of the new Local Militia Law, together with tables of calculations for the non-training and training periods, pay and allowances for all ranks, &c.

The Hon. Colonel Dillon's second volume of his "*Commentary on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire*," is in the press and will appear in the course of the month.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

W. Richards, Esq. of Lynn, is engaged in a work, to be entitled the *Welsh Nonconformist's Memorial*.

Mr. Burns speedily will publish a second part of his *Inquiry into the Moral Tendency of Methodism*.

Mr. Barber's Fac-simile of the Text of the Greek Psalter, as it is preserved in the Alexandrian MS. is expected to appear next month.

The ninth volume of the *Harleian Miscellany*, which is the first supplementary volume of the

new edition by Mr. Park, will appear in the course of this month.

Mr. Maxwell proposes to publish the *Aquatic Tourist*, being a particular description of the towns, villages, country seats, places of amusement and antiquities, &c. from Westminster bridge to Windsor.

Miss Maria Edgeworth has in the press a fourth and fifth volume of *Tales of Fashionable Life*.

China, its Costumes, Arts, Manufactures, &c. from the French of M. Butin, minister and secretary of state in the two preceding reigns, is in the press, in four octavo volumes, with seventy-nine plates.

Mr. Edgeworth is printing an improved edition of *Professional Education*, in octavo.

The Rev. J. Joyce is printing two volumes of *Dialogues on the Microscope*, uniform with his *Scientific Dialogues*.

Speedily will be published, handsomely printed, the *Letters of Junius*, *Philo-Junius*, and the *Letters of Sir William Draper* and Mr. Horne to Junius, with a great variety of Letters written by Junius, which appeared under many other signatures in the public advertiser, from the year 1767 to 1772, and the author's private and confidential correspondence from the year 1769 to Jan. 1773, with the late Mr. H. S. Woodfall, the original publisher of his works, with notes biographical and explanatory, of the political history of one of the most interesting periods of the present reign. To which will be prefixed a preliminary Essay on the writings of Junius, and observations on the pretensions of the many persons to whom these celebrated Letters have been attributed. The whole illustrated by facsimiles of the handwritings of Junius, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Horne, Mr. Dunning, and several other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as the author of the Letters. In three octavo volumes.

Mr. James Forbes, F. R. S. &c. &c. has in the press, and nearly completed, a work on the general, moral, and Natural History, of a considerable part of India, where he resided many years, with many opportunities of acquiring information, seldom obtained by Europeans. Numerous admirable engravings from his original drawings, some of them coloured by artists of the first eminence, will illustrate the subjects of antiquities, ruins, public buildings, topography, natural history, arts, costume of the natives, &c.

#### PHILOLOGY.

Dr. Crombie's work on *Latin Synonyms*, is nearly ready for publication.

#### POETRY.

Lord Byron's *Satires* are in the press, including *Hints from Horace*, and the *Curse of Minerva*, never before published.

Miss Vandell has in the press, in a quarto volume, the *Pleasures of Human Life*, a poem.

Mr. G. Dyer has in the press, in two volumes, a *Series of Poems, and Disquisitions on Poetry*; intended as a sketch of the author's studies and pursuits in different periods of his life.

Mr. Charles Phillips, barrister, has in the press, the *Emerald Isle*, a poem, with notes, founded on the *Consolations of Erin*.

A second edition of Mr. Ritson's *English Songs*,

with their music, and with additional songs and notes by Mr. Park, in three crown octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Edward Wakefield, Esq. has nearly ready for publication, a *Statistical and Political Account of Ireland*, in two quarto volumes.

#### STATISTICS.

Mr. Edward Matton is preparing for the press a work entitled, a *Review of the Financial Operations of the Coast of Brazil*, with Observations on the State of Public Credit in that country, and on the measures of Count d'Aguilar, and M. Fargini. This work will contain an historical survey of the financial measures which the Portuguese government has adopted since its establishment in South America. It will develop many interesting and unknown particulars of the administration of the public revenue in that country, and it will be accompanied by translations of authentic documents.

#### THEOLOGY.

An eminent member of the church of England is engaged on a work on the characters of Caiaphas and Barnabas: exculpating the Jews from the charge of having crucified our Saviour, and proving the same to have been wholly and solely the act of the Roman government.

A British Cabinet Bible will be published in the course of a few months, embellished with engravings from drawings by R. Westall, Esq. R. A.

A new octavo edition of the whole works of Dr. Watts as published by his executors is now in the press, and is intended to be published by subscription in volumes, the first to appear in July next.

Mr. Ogle of Edinburgh means soon to publish an additional volume of *Trail's works*, from his manuscripts; they are at present in the hands of a minister of ability and evangelical views.

The Rev. Alexander Smith of Keith Hall has in great forwardness for the press, "A translation of *Michaelis's* celebrated work on the *Mosaic Law*," which several eminent biblical scholars have strongly recommended to the attention of theological students, as containing the most complete view of the Jewish polity, that has ever been given. The first part, we understand, will soon be published.

#### VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Mr. James White, of Exeter, has nearly ready for press, a third volume on the *Diseases of the Horse*.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### AGRICULTURE.

An Account of the Systems of Husbandry adopted in the more improved districts of Scotland; with some observations on the improvements of which they are susceptible. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, with a view of explaining how far those systems are applicable to the less cultivated parts in England and Scotland. By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. President of the Board of Agriculture. With sixteen engravings, 8vo, 18s.

Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society. Number 1, to be continued quarterly. 8vo. 3s.

#### ASTRONOMY.

An Elementary Treatise on Plane Astronomy. By Robert Woodhouse, A. M. F. R. S. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. 8vo. 15s. fine paper, £1.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Ferdinand Baron Geramb. 2s.

#### COMMERCE.

Observations on the Circulation of Individual Credit, and on the banking system of England. 8vo. 4s.

An Essay on Money and Paper Currency. By R. Torrens, Esq. Major Commandant of the Royal Marine Battalion at Anholt. 8vo. 8s.

An Epitome of Foreign Exchanges; exhibiting the Nature of Exchange with all parts of the World, and the Manner of Calculation. To which is added, a correct Table of Monies of the World, real and imaginary, with their value in British Sterling. 18mo. 2s. stitched—2s. 6d. bound.

A General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland, chiefly that of the River Forth and Midlothian by J. Bald, 8vo. 6s.

The History of European Commerce with India. To which is subjoined a Review of the Arguments for and against the Trade with India, and the Management of it by a chartered Company, with an Appendix of authentic accounts. By David Macpherson, Author of the Annals of Commerce, &c. With a Map. 4to. £1. 16s.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The following works are published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

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A Narrative of a Passage from the Island of Cape Breton across the Atlantic Ocean, in the winter of 1799, with other interesting occurrences, in a letter to a friend. By John Luce, 2s. 6d.



## DIDASCALIA.

## LYCEUM.

A new farce entitled *Turn Out*, has been produced at this theatre, which want of room prevented us from noticing in our last; it is one of those farces that contain scarcely any thing new. There is an old guardian, a slighted nephew, and an ill-treated ward, with their attendants, &c. &c.; there is also a learned doctor who is to marry the young lady, but who gets drunk, and is *turned out*, and then—what then, reader? why you may guess; the young gentleman, who by-the-bye is an arrant puppy, succeeds to the hand of the fair lady—and then—they are happy—then—they sing—and then—*Exeunt omnes!*—It is written by Mr. Kenny, and though its plot and characters resemble a host of plays, farces, &c. its predecessors, yet it excites laughter, was well received, and has had a considerable run.

At one of the late representations, however, it met with a most ungracious reception, caused by an allusion to the personal appearance of one of the performers in the concluding part, where he is likened to a *baboon*! "*Aye*," said Dowton, "*like the Lord Chancellor!*" This occasioned a considerable opposition in the house, and Dowton came forward to apologize, and said, "he meant no offence,—and if he had offended, it was most unintentionally;—that there was a *baboon* at the *Exchange*, called the *Lord Chancellor*;—and he thought the resemblance apposite." But, this did not satisfy the audience, and they very properly expressed their pointed disapprobation and contempt for the actor who could be so presumptuously foolish as to imagine they were to be tricked into good humour by such an apology, and the piece concluded amidst great uproar. The majority of the audience viewed it as an indecent effusion; a pitiful joke of a *stage player* levelled against a person of the highest authority in the state, to create a *party* laugh at the expence of all propriety and decorum; they therefore very properly gave Mr. D. a lesson of chastisement, in the form of disapprobation, against actors thus forcing their trash on the stage; for, as they are merely gesticulators,\* nothing of literary merit need

\* A satirical modern bard, speaking of this continual interpolating habit of the players, this "foisting in of *counterfeit passages*," says, "It must certainly mortify a good author to find his piece dovetailed and cross-jointed by those bungling workmen"—and he thus characterises one of those actors:

Yet his broad manners often he distrains

To broader style, with far too desparate pains—

be expected from them, says Voltaire; and they ought to remember what Shakespeare says: "let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them: for there be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too; though in the mean time, some necessary question of the play be then to be considered: that's villainous; and shews a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it."

Let but the *gentlemen* of the sock and buskin, bring people of high situation into public contempt as much as they can, and they will pave the way to immeasurable evil—we therefore once more insist on the necessity of the public keeping a watchful eye upon the Stage; there is more depends upon it, than they are generally aware; both respecting our morals and our tranquillity—nor has it hitherto been so much attended to as it ought to be. The French Revolution was much indebted in its early progress to the vile allusions of the Parisian stage, and there was an actor at *la Comédie Française*, who used frequently to take such liberties as are the subject of our present animadversions; this fellow always made it a rule to seize every thing he could possibly turn against the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, although he was a pensioner of His Majesty,—till at length this rank revolutionist was thought worthy of being on the staff of that wretched military brewer of Paris, Santerre, (who laughed while the sentence of death was read to his amiable sovereign) and was the bearer of the order to the drums to *roll* when the king wished to address the people at the time of his assassination.—At the death of Robespierre, he was included, we believe, among the rest of the players, who were ordered to fall down upon their knees by the audience on the public stage at Paris, and ask pardon for the liberties they had taken on and off the stage during the reign of terror. This man's latter days were much embittered by reflexion, and he died in a state bordering upon idiocy and insanity. His name was Dugazon,—he was

And oft, too confident of face, he lards,  
With his gross wit, the leanness of his bards;  
And edges in some pun or clumsy joke,  
When the mere text were worthier to be spoke.  
What! must a *Writer* on a *Play'r* depend,  
To make new beauties, or old faults to mend?  
Because this comedian with face and throat,  
Hands, arms, and legs, sets off what others wrote,  
Say, must he thence conclude his genius fit  
To caulk and pay the gaping seams of wit?

*The Thespian*, page 28, published  
by Stockdale, Pall-Mall.

an admirable comedian—and what rendered him the more dangerous, he was an excellent companion—we knew him well, and speak from our own experience.

As we deem the following judicious remarks not wholly inapplicable to our present subject, we have extracted them from a translation of Madame de Stael's respectable work entitled *Influence of Literature upon Society*.\* Vol. I. pp. 129, 130. That lady had seen and felt the effects of similar conduct throughout the revolution.

"The Athenians, were extremely inclined to enthusiasm; but they were not the less partial to that species of satire which insulted men of superior station and abilities: the comedies of Athens, like the journals of France, were favourable to the display of a democratic levelling spirit; but with this difference, that the plays at that era were filled with personalities against existing characters; which was an attack so gross in its nature, that no man of honour in our times could reconcile it to his feelings.

"The republic of Athens itself owed its subjection entirely to the abuse of the comic powers; and the excessive love of the Athenians for that species of amusement which increased their inordinate desire of procuring constant diversion and frivolous occupations. The comedy of "NUBES" prepared the minds of the populace for the accusation of Socrates. Demosthenes, in the following century, could not draw the attention of the people from their lighter pursuits to engage them against Philip. What was most seriously feared for the republic, was the too great ascendancy which might be acquired by one of its great men: but that which tended to its overthrow was its total indifference for them all.

"After having sacrificed their glory to their amusements, the Athenians saw even their Independence ravished from them, AND WITH IT THOSE VERY ENJOYMENTS WHICH THEY HAD TRANSFERRED TO THE DEFENCE OF THEIR LIBERTIES."

The Lyceum has produced a new comedy quite different in point of merit from what we have lately been accustomed to. We therefore with pleasure copy an account of it, given by one of our diurnal prints, as perfectly agreeing with our own opinion.

The duty of criticism becomes delightful when we have to record the successful effort of genuine talent. The new Comedy of *Prejudice; or, Modern Sentiment*, is the production of Mrs. Lefanu, the sister of R.

\* Two volumes 8vo, published by Colburn, London.

B. Sheridan, Esq. who proves by this admirable performance, that she is equally allied to him in mind as in blood. At a most seasonable conjuncture, the fair authoress has aimed to bring the warm and generous character of our sister island (the lady's present residence) home to the knowledge and affections of Englishmen. She has done this most happily and successfully, in the portraiture and conduct of a young man, who has made a stolen match with the daughter of an English gentleman, whose whole family entertained the most unjust prejudices against Irishmen. The traits of manly feeling and honourable conduct which he displays, in the progress of a plot of sufficient contrivance, to keep alive the interest of the audience, engages every member of the family to retract their opinion, and to do justice to the noble character of the *Sons of Erin*, which at the conclusion was announced to be the new title of the piece.

It is a pure and regular comedy, owing none of its success to the meretricious artifice of clap-traps, of puns, or of cant-phrases, the incessant repetition of which is to create the mirth of the audience. No, the plot is developed with art, is probable in its foundation, and gives rise to no incidents either unnatural or revolting. The characters, indeed, have no features of perfect originality, but they are not of common-place extraction. The language is easy, and there are passages of splendid eloquence. It received in several of its parts great advantage from the acting.

**RIGHT AND WRONG.** A Comedy, in Five Acts. First acted by their Majesties' Servants at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1812. Price 2s. 6d. Pp. 80. Sherwood, and Co. London: 1812.

After having read this play, we see no reason for retracting the opinion we gave in page 286 of our present volume, on the occasion of its first representation. But let us hear the author speak for himself. In the dedication of his work, dated Cambridge, January 25, he says, and we conceive with much propriety, that,

"It is surely the duty of those who presume to sit in judgment, to consider impartially the merits as well as the faults of him on whom they are about to pass sentence; but so malignantly active were these \* gentlemen to condemn, that, confounding the distinctions of *Right and Wrong*, they eagerly pointed out every defect of my unfortunate production, while they as studiously concealed the little merit it might possess,—the nega-

\* "Some of our diurnal hypercritics."

tive merit of inoffensiveness in morality and in style!—As, however, I know precisely how to estimate their animadversions, I cannot but rejoice that their cynical severity has released me from the avowal of obligations which their impartiality must have elicited."

The author has not prefixed his name, we therefore know no more of him than that he wrote two seasons past, a letter to the younger Sheridan, "On the Present State of the English Stage," occasioned by the refusal to bring forward his tragedy of *Pætus and Arria*, at Drury Lane theatre; "a tragedy," says the author, "written with the persuasion of its subject being peculiarly adapted to the stage. The affecting interest of the story, combined with the elevation of sentiment, the grandeur of heroism, and the contrast of character displayed throughout, appeared to point it out as capable of uncommon dramatic effect. While the calm dignity of suffering virtue, so happily opposed to the restless terror of triumphant vice, inculcates the sublimest morality."

Speaking of the contemptible productions of our modern stage, and the perversion of public taste, this writer makes the following just remarks, and then assigns his reason for publishing his refused play; which example we wish other authors would follow, particularly where their productions have for their object the exposure of vice and the protection of morality.

"Neither can I agree with those, who imagine that the perversion and vitiation of our national taste has, alone, occasioned the decay of the legitimate drama. It is true, that the witless and contemptible spectacles, which now are suffered to usurp the place of *Shakspeare* and of *Nature*, are tolerated, and even applauded by a BRITISH PUBLIC! It is true, that the sober dignity of *Melpomene* seems in danger of being elbowed from her long-established throne, by the indecorous and flaunting freaks of the light-toed daughters of *Terpsichore*, and that the soul-moving melody of her magic voice may be drowned, in the tasteless and unnatural screams of the *soi-disant* children of *Calliope*! It is true, that the polished wit and the chaste humour of *Thalia* will, in all probability, be constrained to yield to the grosser, but more fashionable, quibbles and contortions of the sons of *Momus*! All this is, alas! too true. Yet it is by no means so evident with whom the blame lies. If the public having nothing good brought before them, they can have no opportunity of evincing their taste, by protecting merit; they are, therefore, obliged to sit down contented, with the meagre and insipid fare of which our theatrical dictators will allow them to partake.

"It is my opinion that the publication of rejected pieces must, ultimately, prove ad-

vantageous to the cause of the drama; since it is by seeing those productions alone, that the world can be apprized of the existence of genius, and of the negligence of managers. It is rather from this conviction, than from any arrogant partiality for my own performance, that I have been incited to refer my tragedy to the judgment of the public."

#### COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Another new after-piece has been brought forth at this *mande* entitled *The Secret Mine*.—As to its literary merit, why, it was written for the horses, by one of the biped performers; and, therefore, if it proved very dull and very stupid, what does it signify, provided it was but very shewy? and surely no critic can be so perverse as to deny that it is quite good enough for the *Covent-garden stables*. Notwithstanding this fresh insult to sound sense was much opposed by the audience; yet the managers and the stable boys got the better, and we suppose the piece and the author, and the managers and the grooms and the whippers-in, and all the other imps of the stable, will have a *run* in conjunction with the horses.

#### To the Actors and Actresses of the British Stage.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—An impudent French writer, one *Monsieur de Laborde*, has lately characterised the performers of a neighbouring kingdom, (remember he wrote at Paris, the centre of all wisdom!) in a manner that I am sure will raise your just contempt. In order therefore, that you may have an opportunity of knowing what he so roundly asserts, I have caused the following translation to be made from the original, as I have been informed that few, very few of you are learned in the languages: rely upon it that I do not give credit to one word he asserts, for when I read the puffs in the newspapers touching your great abilities, you may rest assured that I have the most profound veneration for your transcendent talents, and believe me to be your amiable admirer.

#### QUIZ.

"The performers possess neither that dignity which characterizes great personages, and ennobles a subject, without injuring its interest, nor that sweet expression of voice and gesture which goes to the heart, and awakens the sentiments it expresses. In their acting every thing is violent or inanimate—every thing departs from nature. Their recitation is a feat of strength, and is performed at the sole expence of the lungs. Cries and shrieks are its most impressive part, and that most applauded by the majority of the audience. They put nothing in its proper place—all their action is exaggerated; when they threaten they roar; when they command they thunder; when they sigh it

is with an effort which completely exhausts the breath. They substitute anger for dignity, violence for spirit, insipidity for gallantry. The gestures rarely correspond with the sentiments they ought to express, but resemble their recitation, and are usually monotonous, capricious, ignoble, and almost always violent. The women in their bursts of passion become furies; warriors become villains; generals, robbers; and heroes, bravos."

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

SIR:—I observe in your last *Didascalia*, p. 671, in a report of a speech of Mr. Whitbread, an allusion to the introduction of Elephants on the stage of Rome, in the days of antiquity. That passage is from Horace; I beg leave to refer your readers to other ancient writers, who have mentioned the same thing; from whom we learn that elephants were common as performers at Rome; and that they displayed abilities not hitherto acquired by the modern specimens of the breed.

Elephants were first seen in Italy in the year of Rome 472: they were imported by Pyrrhus king of Macedonia, and, because the Latins being unacquainted with the creature, had no name for it, they called it the bull of *Lucania*—the *Lucanian bull*: as Pliny informs us, lib. viii. cap. 6. Varro, lib. vi. de *L. L.*; afterwards they were used by the Romans in their triumphal processions, as we learn from Vegetius de *Re Milit.* iii. 24. and from other writers.

At length it became the custom to employ Elephants in public spectacles and amusements; not only to make them combat against men, but against other wild beasts; for which we have the authority of Pliny, viii. 6. 7. and Seneca de *Brev. Vita*, cap. 13. Not content with this, their masters taught them to play tricks, to dance, or gambol, in the air, on a rope; to sport with small animals, in which the effect of contrast of size was most conspicuous; and to go round among the spectators, and with extended proboscis to solicit and receive money. [On this consult Cuper Ex. ii. 7. and Baulenger de *Theat.* i. 35.] This explains the joke passed by Augustus, on one who presented a supplication with a timid or trembling hand:—*quod sibi tibellum porrigere dubitaret, quasi Elephantem stipem*—that he seemed to present his petition as doubtfully as an elephant extended his trunk for a donation; as Suetonius says, Oct. 53. lii.

Elephants were deemed sacred to Bacchus (to whom also theatres were deemed sacred.) That deity was supposed to have used them in his triumphs in India; Pompey used them in Rome, in his triumph over Africa; and Pausanias says expressly, that the first Euro-

pean prince who possessed elephants was Alexander, after his victory over Porus.

It should appear that the Romans caused their elephants to appear clad or cased in some kind of defensive armour: and, in short, they spared neither pains nor expense to derive from these enormous actors all the amusement to which they were competent. You will perceive, Sir, therefore, that there is great room for improvement in our management of this noble animal, as a part of our national spectacle; for after all we have hitherto done, we are—I am sorry to say it—greatly inferior to the showmen and gamemen of enlightened and refined antiquity.

I hope this attempt to illustrate so important a matter may amuse, if it does not edify, your readers,—I am, Sir, yours, &c.  
Dro.

Dryden's description of the stage at the end of the seventeenth century, which the reader is desired to compare with the beginning of the nineteenth.

*Epilogue to the University of Oxford, spoken by Mr. Hart, at the acting of the Silent Woman, in 1696, written by Dryden.*

No poor Dutch peasant, wing'd with all his fear,  
Flies with more haste, when the French arms  
draw near,

Than we with our poetic train come down,  
For refuge hither, from th' infected town:  
Heaven for our sins this summer has thought fit  
To visit us with all the plagues of wit.

A French troop first swept all things in its way;  
But these hot *Monsieurs* were too quick to stay:  
Yet, to our cost, in that short time, we find  
They left their itch of novelty behind.

Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place,  
And quite debauch'd the stage with lewd grimace:  
Instead of wit, and humour, your delight  
Was there to see two hobby horses fight;  
Stout *Scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in,  
And ran a tilt at centaur *Arlequin*.

For love, you heard how amorous asses bray'd,  
And cats in gutters gave their serenade.

Nature was out of countenance, and each day  
Some new-born monster shewn you for a play.  
But when all fail'd, to strike the stage quite dumb,  
Those wicked engines call'd machines, are come.

Thunder and lightning now for wit are play'd,  
And shortly, scenes in Lapland will be laid:

Art magic is for poetry protest;  
And cats and dogs, and each obscene beast,

To which Egyptian dotards once did bow,  
Upon our English stage are worship'd now.



### Statuta Civitatis London.

The following is a remarkable proof of the necessity for enacting Statutes of Regulation in ancient days ; when the extent of London bore no proportion to what it does ; neither was its population one-tenth part of that of the metropolis at present. We publish it as a continuation of our remarks and information on the State of the Police. What were the prevailing evils of the times will readily be discerned on inspecting the document ; which is liable to no imputation in point of authenticity, as it is a Public Statute, and preserved among others in the Tower of London. It is selected by the Committee for Reporting on the Nightly Watch, from the folio edition of "The Statutes of the Realm," printed in 1810 by command of his Majesty ; under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records.—Vol. I. page 102.

The original is in old law French : happily we are relieved from this mark of our antient bondage ; and therefore we feel a gratification in the necessity for translating it into our vernacular language. The reference it bears to the customs of the age, will not escape the well-informed reader.

#### STATUTES FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

These be the articles which Our Lord the King doth command to be well kept in his City of London, for the keeping and maintenance of his peace.

First, Whereas many evils, as murders, robberies and manslaughters have been committed heretofore in the city by night and by day, and people have been beaten and evil intreated, and divers other mischances have befallen against his peace ; it is enjoined that none be so hardy to be found going or wandering about the streets of the city, after curfew toll'd at St. Martin's le Grand, with sword or buckler, or other arms for doing mischief, or whereof evil suspicion might arise, nor any in any other manner, unless he be a great man or other lawful person of good repute, or their certain messenger, having their warrants to go from one to another, with lanthorn in hand. And if any be found going about contrary to the form aforesaid, unless he have cause to come late into the city, he shall be taken by the keepers of the peace and be put into the place of confinement appointed for such Offenders ; and on the morrow he shall be brought and presented before the warden, or the mayor

of the city for the time being, and before the aldermen ; and according as they shall find that he hath offended, and as the custom is, he shall be punished.

And whereas such offenders as aforesaid going about by night, do commonly resort and have their meetings and hold their evil talk in taverns more than elsewhere, and there do seek for shelter, lying in wait, and watching their time to do mischief ; it is enjoined that none do keep a tavern open for wine or ale after the tolling of the aforesaid curfew ; but they shall keep their tavern shut after that hour, and none therein drinking or resorting ; neither shall any man admit others in his house except in common taverns, for whom he will not be answerable unto the king's peace. And if any taverner be found doing the contrary, the first time he shall be put in pledge by his tavern drinking cup, or by other good pledge there found, and be amerced forty-pence ; and if he be found a second time offending, he shall be amerced half a mark ; and the third time ten shillings ; and the fourth time he shall pay the whole penalty double, that is to say, twenty shillings ; and the fifth time he shall be forejudged of his trade for ever.

Also, forasmuch as fools who delight in mischief, do learn to fence with buckler, and thereby are the more encouraged to commit their follies ; it is provided and enjoined that none shall hold school for, nor shall teach the art of fencing with buckler, within the city, by night or by day ; and if any so do, he shall be imprisoned for forty days.

And whereas malefactors taken and arrested for trespasses, as for batteries, spilling of blood, and other offences against the peace of our lord the king, and for evil suspicion, are often delivered too easily, by reason whereof, others the less dreading such punishments are encouraged in their follies, and in often transgressing against the peace, in expectation of such easy deliverance ; it is provided that no man so imprisoned shall be delivered by the sheriff, nor by any officer under him, without the award of the warden or mayor for the time being, and of the aldermen ; unless the trespass be very small ; and then good and solemn mainprize shall be taken, and of persons justiceable before the bailiffs of the city, that he do appear before the said warden or mayor, and the aldermen, at a certain day, to receive award and judgement according to his trespass.

Moreover it is provided, that every alderman in his wardmote shall make diligent enquiry concerning such malefactors, resorting to and abiding in his ward ; and if any such be found by pre-entment or indictment of the good men of the ward, or by evil suspicion, they shall straight be attached by their bodies, and brought before the warden

or mayor, and the aldermen, and be arraigned of that whereof they are indicted or presented; and they who cannot acquit themselves, shall be punished by imprisonment, or other punishment, at their discretion, and according to what the trespass requireth.

And whereas divers persons do resort unto the city, some from parts beyond the sea, and others of this land, and do there seek shelter and refuge, by reason of banishment out of their own country, or who for great offence or other misdeed have fled from their own country; and of these some do become brokers, hostellers, and innkeepers within the city, for denizens and strangers, as freely as though they were good and lawful men of the franchise of the city; and some nothing do but run up and down through the streets, more by night than by day, and are well attired in cloathing and array, and have their food of delicate meats and costly; neither do they use any craft or merchandize, nor have they lands or tenements whereof to live, nor any friend to find them; and through such persons many perils do often happen in the city and many evils, and some of them are found openly offending, as in robberies, breaking of houses by night, murders, and other evil deeds; it is provided that no man of foreign lands, or other person whatsoever, shall be a residant innkeeper or hosteler in the city, unless he be a freeman of the city, admitted and at farm before the warden or mayor, and the alderman, as a good man and true, and that he have good testimony from the parts whence he cometh, that he hath well and lawfully departed; and that he find safe pledges justiceable before the bailiffs of the city, to be answerable to the king's peace, and to save the citizens and the city harmless. And there shall be no broker in the city, except those who are admitted and sworn before the warden or mayor, and aldermen. And all that are innkeepers, hostellers, and brokers in the city, contrary to the form aforesaid, from one month after the day when these articles shall be read and published in the city, shall forego the same, and withdraw themselves that they do so no more; and if any be found offending herein after the said month, or any other of whom there is evil suspicion for his ill behaviour, as for bad company or by good evidence of the neighbourhood, he shall forthwith be arrested by his body by the warden or mayor, or the sheriffs, or by the alderman in whose ward he shall be found, and shall be punished according as he shall be found to have transgressed the form aforesaid, or to have otherwise offended; that is to say, innkeepers and hostellers, and brokers, shall be for ever inadmissible to the franchise, and awarded to prison; and the others shall be punished by

imprisonment, or otherwise, according as the offence requireth.

The King, who willeth that the peace of his city be well kept among all persons, having been informed that his said articles are not observed, neither can be, by reason that his officers have been many times accused and grievously punished before his auditors of plaints, and elsewhere in his court, for imprisoning and otherwise punishing offenders and suspected persons, for that they had not the king's warrant for so doing; whereby the said officers have been and are less bold to chastise and punish offenders, and these do become so much the more daring to offend, and do give unto others the example of evil doing, to the great peril of the city and great encouragement of offences; he doth will and command, that from henceforth none of his officers shall be complained of before his auditors of plaints, or elsewhere in his court, for any imprisoning or other punishing of offenders or persons suspected of evil; unless it be that any officer should do so of open malice and for his own revenge, or for the revenge of another that maliciously procureth the same, and not for the keeping of the peace.

And the king willeth that these provisions, and the additions, be well and surely kept in the aforesaid city, for the maintenance of his peace, with the amendments thereof when it shall please him to make such, for the profit of his city.

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#### CROAGH PATRICK MOUNTAIN.

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The following describes a scene in Ireland so directly in opposition to the affirmation of Catholics, that the church of Rome is, in modern days, free from her ancient superstitions and their perversions, that we are unwilling to believe it. Nevertheless, it may be true: there may even be others of equal impropriety in different parts of Ireland. We desire information on the fact; from Catholics in preference, that it may not be thought exaggerated. Should our suspicions prove well founded, this fact will add to the force of those arguments on which we found our wishes for the REAL emancipation of our Catholic Irish brethren.

This part of Ireland is even in a worse state than that about Mr.—: indeed, I sometimes think that our mountain, Croagh Patrick, called one of the purgatories upon earth, is the very nucleus of superstition. The number of pilgrims who go up that mountain and

perform what are called by them *stations*, cannot be less than 20,000 annually. The great season is about the latter end of September. At that time there are seen for several days, the great roads leading to it, crowded: day and night they proceed, with anxious looks and hasty steps. There is at this time a pattern, or sort of fair, held at its foot, chiefly for food and drink; at which, after the performance, the pilgrims indulge in every excess and debauchery.

There is a well in the neighbourhood; to go round which several times, either barefooted or on the knees, is part of the stations. In this well there are two trouts, which are called holy, held in the highest veneration; and are literally consulted as oracles. In this way they are invoked; and if they appear, it is an omen of prosperity; if not, the consulter goes away disappointed.

Another such resort of the superstitious, is a place called *Baal*. The name must strike you. I spell it, as it is spelled and pronounced with us. There are the ruins of what was undoubtedly a place of religious worship, manifestly very old;—and I, for my part, have no doubt but that it was a place where Baal was worshipped; and that it, as many other places in Ireland, derives its name from that; and that the religion now practised there, is the same, handed down without alteration to the present day. The names of some things change, but the thing itself is unchanged. Here, on what is called the *Great Lady Day*, in September, there is an immense assemblage; and here, as in the other, most abominable immorality is indulged amidst their devotions. The place is resorted to by fiddlers, pipers, &c.; and drunkenness and lewdness prevail. It is a harvest of gain to the priest of that place, who raises contributions from the devotees. This meeting lasts about three days. What a scene does it exhibit to the holy Lord God! and should not our spirit be stirred within us, and we be desirous to teach these poor deluded creatures the gospel of Jesus?

MOTTO FOR A RING PRESENTED AS A TOKEN  
OF AFFECTION:

*The Sentiment expressed in nine Languages.*

- |                                          |                    |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ΓΛΥΚΑΙΝΟ ΑΠΟΥΣΙΑΝ                     | <i>Greek</i>       |
| Glukaino Arousian                        |                    |
| 2. Edulco Absentiam.                     | <i>Latin.</i>      |
| 3. Adulzo la Ausencia.                   | <i>Spanish.</i>    |
| 4. Adoço a Ausencia.                     | <i>Portuguese.</i> |
| 5. Addolisco l'Assenza.                  | <i>Italian.</i>    |
| 6. J'adoucis l'Absence.                  | <i>French.</i>     |
| 7. Ich versüsse die Abwesenheit.         | <i>German.</i>     |
| 8. Ise verzoet (verzagt) d' Afwezigheyt. | <i>Dutch</i>       |
| 9. Ieoften (sweeten) Absence.            | <i>English.</i>    |

# EXCERPTA

From the mass of Notes, annexed by the Rev. C. Colton, A. M. *Cantab Collegii Regalis Socius*, to his volume entitled "*Hypocrisy, a Satire, in three Books.*" Book the first, Tiverton, printed 1812.

*French Acknowledgement of the Murder of the Turks, at Jaffa.*

I was myself a witness to the following fact. A few years ago this paragraph was posted up at the window of a Coffee Room in Tiverton: "Two thousand Turks were murdered in cold blood at Jaffa by the order of General Buonaparte." General Bover was at that time a prisoner on Parole in Tiverton. He happened to have had a command in the army of Egypt. He read this bulletin, and with true French *sang froid* took out his pencil, and altered the words "two thousand" into "three thousand five hundred," the true amount of the sufferers. Should this anecdote be ever circulated in France, the General will thank me for having been instrumental in his promotion.

\* \* For further particulars, Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VII. pp. 1165, 1356.

## Torture and Murder of Capt. Wright Anecdotes of.

I shall relate two stories, of which I am reminded by this melancholy subject; I shall give them just as I heard them; I have great reason to think them true, and, as when connected they throw a glimmering light on a very dark affair, I shall make no apology for their insertion.

An English gentleman, who has been resident for many years in a very respectable situation at Petersburg, who has married a Russian Lady, and who now resides in that capital, told me as follows.—Some little time before the condemnation, or rather judicial assassination of Palm the Bookseller at Nuremberg, a French Gentleman suddenly arrived at Petersburg. It was observed that he made anxious enquiries if there was any vessel in the Neva, about to sail for England; and that he heard with visible marks of consternation, that it was probable many days would elapse, before a vessel bound for England would sail. Before that event took place, this gentleman disappeared, in as sudden a manner as he had arrived. It was confidently reported at Petersburg that the French Government had got possession of his person, and that he was reconducted, under a strong escort, to Paris. He has not since been heard of. The account he gave of himself to one or two confidential persons in Petersburg was this:

He said he was a Notary public at Paris ; that he was walking home one evening, when the waiter of a certain hotel begged him instantly to attend one of his guests, who was at the point of death. He followed, and was ushered into a room where sat a gentleman in the greatest apparent agony of mind and body ; who, after the waiter had retired, thus addressed him—pointing to a bag of money on the table—"that," said he, "is yours : it is the price of blood ; but transcribe faithfully what I shall relate to you, and make it public the moment you are out of the power of France. I am a physician, and I received yesterday, an order (signed Talleyrand) to repair immediately to the prison of the Temple. I obeyed—I was then conducted into one of the dungeons of that prison, to superintend the infliction of torture on one of the prisoners. I have neither strength nor time to detail the particulars of that horrid sight ; suffice it to say, that the prisoner bore his sufferings with the most unshaken fortitude. He twice began to speak, when I was immediately hurried into another apartment. It appeared that his communications were not *satisfactory*, as I was reconducted into the dungeon, and the tortures were resumed. Twice I interfered, and announced to them that the sufferer could bear no more : the second time I was attended to, and the torture was suspended. I took a slight refreshment, received a hint to be silent, and was ordered to attend again *to-day*, precisely at the same hour. This day the prisoner was, if possible, more firm ; not a word escaped his lips ; and notwithstanding my remonstrances, the torture was carried to such a length that I suspect the prisoner has not long to live. I am convinced from his air, manner, and appearance, that *the prisoner was an Englishman*. After this, the sum of money on the table was put into my hands, and I was interrogated closely if the transactions of yesterday had been suffered to escape my lips. I partook of some refreshment again in the refectory, and in less than one hour afterwards, I felt that *I had taken poison*." Here the physician's strength and voice began to fail him ; and he expired in the course of the night. But the Notary continued his narration, by adding that he by no means found himself at ease in the possession of so dangerous a secret, and that his fears were not diminished by discovering that the police officers had been at his house, and that it was known that he had attended on the last moments of the physician. On this, he fled to Nuremberg, and communicated the whole affair to Palm. Not thinking himself safe at Nuremberg, after the commencement of the prosecution of Palm, he fled to the Capital of Russia, intending as soon as possible to sail for England. Unfortunately the last part of his plan he was not

able to carry into execution. There is every reason to believe the poor Notary was shortly afterwards obliged to perform a much longer journey.

This circumstance will account for the seizure of Palm's papers, and also for the precipitancy with which his trial and execution were conducted.

What follows will corroborate what has been advanced above, and I have reason to think there is no doubt of its truth. When Captain Wright was taken prisoner, two young English Gentlemen were taken with him ; one of them was a Mr. Mansel, a son of the present bishop of Bristol. These two gentlemen were confined for a long period together in the same apartment of the prison, but a room immediately over them, and insulated from theirs was allotted to Captain Wright. However, with great difficulty, a small perforation through the solid flooring was effected ; by means of which, a conversation might at times be carried on, between Captain Wright, and his two companions in captivity.

Captain W. had always used the language of hope and consolation : but one morning he informed them that he now perceived that he was in the hands of a merciless enemy ; that the severest tortures had already been inflicted on him ; and that he was in hourly expectation of death. "But," continued he, "one thing I must caution you never to believe of me, and if you return to England, peremptorily to deny. *You will shortly be informed that I have destroyed myself*. If I know any thing of my own heart, I think I have sufficient fortitude to bear my sufferings, aided by that firm dependance on God, which will render such a crime, under any circumstances, and I dread the worst, impossible."

Soon after this conversation, it happened as he had foretold. Mr. Mansel and his companion were informed by the jailor, that *their captain had put a period to his existence*. After this event, they were immediately removed to the fortress of Valenciennes. From that place these two young gentlemen attempted their escape ; the enterprise was conducted with singular talent and intrepidity, and was crowned with the success it deserved.

\* \* We have deemed this narration proper to be recorded, because it relieves the memory of a brave British officer from the imputation cast on it by the satellites of Buonaparte, *if they could be credited* ;—which we deem almost, if not quite impossible. There is also another view of it under which it justifies attention, as it shews, that with whatever intentional secrecy, the deeds of darkness of



Coriscan tyranny and malevolence may be perpetrated, there will always be *something* come to light, by which they will be detected. It was from the first moment of Capt. Wright's reported death, reported also that he had *suffered tortures* before he died. It was also understood that he expired under torture: this might be morally, if not verbally true: that he expired in consequence of being shockingly mangled, and even maimed, was the universal opinion of those who were his fellow prisoners, at the time.

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*Instances of correct Feelings even in Buonaparte.*

That sarcastic remarks on the last of the Bourbons, are not now at least, acceptable to the emperor, is evident from the following anecdote, which I know to be authentic. The Abbe Sieyes, in company with Buonaparte, Duroc, *Grand Maître du Palais*, and a few others, were walking through a suite of apartments at Versailles. When they came to the State Bed-room of the late unfortunate monarch, the Abbe exclaimed, "This was the bed of the tyrant." Buonaparte turning short, with visible indignation rejoined, "Tyrant, say you, Sir? Had I been in his place, I would have been in possession of that bed to this moment, and you would have been saying Mass." I shall relate one more anecdote for its rarity; it being the only one I have ever heard, that puts the character of Buonaparte in an amiable point of view; and it is well known to have occurred. Walking with the *fidus Achates*, Berthier, in the environs of Bayonne, and dressed in that plain and simple manner which he invariably affects, he met an old woman going to market. She appeared to bend under the pressure of age and infirmities, as much as under the heavy burthen she was carrying. He accosted her, enquired her name, and hinted to Berthier, that one so old, might be exempted from so severe a task. "Ah! Sir," exclaimed she, "I had three sons, able and willing to assist me, but they were dragged to the armies, at the command of the tyrant." He did not make himself known to her, but left her, as one in deep thought, and with an hurried step. He so ordered it, that an handsome sum of money should be immediately conveyed to her, and that her eldest son should have permission to return to his home! *O si sic omnia!*

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*History of an Attempt made by two young Americans, to relieve Gen. La Fayette from his imprisonment at Olmutz.*

Having a very slight and remote acquaint-

ance with Fayette, but deeply impressed with an esteem for his character, they determined to undertake his liberation from his horrid imprisonment at Olmutz. Their fortunes and their lives became a secondary consideration. They took lodgings near his prison, and gradually insinuated themselves into the good graces of the keeper. A few cursory questions concerning the prisoners naturally introduced the name of Fayette. They commiserated his hard fate, and found that the keeper sympathized with them. In the course of conversation, they discovered that Monsieur F. was permitted to walk at stated hours on the ramparts, guarded by a soldier. They then ventured to observe that they had a few books which were at the service of the prisoner, to beguile the tedious hours of confinement, and were delighted to hear that the jailor had no objection to indulge him with the perusal of them, in case the volumes were previously submitted to his inspection. By underscoring with a pencil such *single* words in different pages, as expressed the ideas they wished to communicate, and by a marginal *hint* to join them in the order in which they were understood, a correspondence, unsuspected by the jailor, was soon established; to keep up which, nothing more was necessary, than the exchange of a few volumes. To be brief—Fayette, at the appointed time, breaks from his guards, and throws himself into the arms of his friends, who are waiting on the skirts of the forest with horses; only a few leagues are to be passed, and they are out of the power of Austria. But the sword in the belt of one of his deliverers, struck the head of his horse, in the act of mounting, and he broke from those who held him. A noble rivalry now succeeded, which of them should be left behind?—The point is settled by one taking up Fayette behind him. Much time is lost, the Tocsin sounds the alarm—the whole country is in arms—two roads present themselves—they hesitate, but decide upon the wrong—they are taken. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Austrian Government could be convinced that a scheme so daring, could be digested and attempted by two private and disinterested individuals. When this was fully made out, they were suffered, after a severe and tedious confinement, to depart with their lives.

During the long and very rigorous confinement of Monsieur F., his liberation was the subject of more than one motion in parliament. The interference of our government was always sternly objected to by Mr. Pitt. This strengthens an anecdote I have heard of the King. To a nobleman, who lamented the sufferings of Fayette, in his Majesty's presence, not without a hope of gaining so powerful a solicitor in his behalf, our Sovereign made use of these remarkable words—

"Remember Andre;"—a short sentence but pregnant with meaning. His Majesty was ever remarkable for an excellent memory, and amidst all the sufferings of Fayette, there are some things in his character, which would almost justify the application of those lines of Ovid,

"*Neque lex est justior ulla,  
Quam necis artifices arte perire sud.*"

\*\*\* This latter anecdote may contribute to convince the public that there are occasionally private but very powerful reasons for the actions, or non-actions of statesmen, distinct from those which are commonly known, or understood; although such reasons are not so much as alluded to by those who might plead them in their justification. It is well known that Sir Robert Walpole gave to his writers such reasons for his proceedings, as he deemed sufficient to satisfy the public, or to embarrass his adversaries; who on their side seldom discussed a question on its true merits *restrictedly*, but jumbled so many discordant propositions, that they did not deserve better answers. The true reasons of many of Sir Robert's measures appear in his private papers; of which a selection was published long after his death, by Mr. Cox.

#### OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

##### AFRICA.

*Account of Hornemann the German Traveller.*—The *Moniteur* of March 3, states, that authentic advices had been received at Frankfort, announcing, that the celebrated German traveller, Hornemann, who, about ten years ago set out from Cairo, to discover antiquities, and explore the interior of Africa, was at Murzook, in the kingdom of Fezzan, where he enjoyed the confidence of the sultan, and acted as his minister. He had been carried into slavery, and endured the most incredible hardships. Hornemann will be the first European who ever penetrated to Fezzan, the existence of such a kingdom hitherto resting on the credit of the Moors—Fezzan is a small circular domain, placed in the midst of vast deserts, and is south of Tripoli, near five hundred miles.

##### AUSTRIA.

*Finances.*—Vienna, Feb. 3. For many years there have not been known such long and violent discussions in the Diet of Hungary as during its present sitting. Both the magnates and representatives of the people urged that the Constitution of Hungary did not permit them to acquiesce in imposing such heavy burthens; that the Hungarians, a brave, loyal people, were always ready in making every sacrifice to maintain the rights of their sovereign; but that, should they adopt the financial system proposed by the

ministers, they would bear an unequal proportion of the public burthens, and be made a sacrifice to the hereditary states. The duration of these discussions has occasioned much public inconvenience; courts of justice having been shut during the time, and the expences of the diet having amounted to three millions of florins. It has at length been agreed that the Hungarians shall pay in two years *twenty-four millions of florins*, in bills of exchange; deliver into the imperial magazines *four millions* of measures of grain, of different sorts; and submit to an extraordinary impost of two florins for each quintal of salt during three years.

*New Bridge over the Danube.*—Vienna, March 11.—A part of the corps of sappers and pioneers is about to be employed on public works. The Tabor bridge it is now settled, which has hitherto been of wood, shall be replaced by one of stone. This bridge, as it is well known, is appointed to preserve the communication between Bohemia and Moravia and this city. The undertaking is bold and difficult, it demands a great work, because the Danube on the north of Vienna is impetuous, broad, and deep. Three millions of florins of Vienna have already been allotted for the execution of the first part of the plan. The whole is committed to the charge of the Aulic counsellors, Pacassi and de Schemerle: they have given the designs, and are to conduct the execution.

*Statistics of Styria.*—Vienna, March 26.—M. Lichtenstein in his *Archives of Geography and Statistics*, has estimated the population of the duchy of Styria in 1810 at 793,479 inhabitants; and that of Gratz, the capital of the duchy at 30,958.

The population of the circle of Clagenfurt forming part of Carinthia, amounts to 160,817 persons; and that of the city of Clagenfurt, to 25,041.

##### BADEN.

*King of Sweden (Gustavus's) Divorce.*—Basle, Feb. 19. In consequence of the steps taken by Count Gottorp to obtain his divorce, the court of Baden, acceding to his wishes, sent here Baron Berkhelm, accompanied by a counsellor, and on the 17th of this month, at 4 o'clock, the divorce was pronounced. His august spouse has thought it proper, although with much grief, to accede to the will of her husband, and return him the nuptial ring.

Basle, Feb. 27, 1812. Count Gottorp continues to reside at an inn here, and leads a most retired life. He has but one domestic, rarely appears in public, wears but one order, and only sees people of his own way of thinking.

Basle, March 13.—The following article has been published here:—"Count Gottorp

makes known, that as a subject of the king of Denmark, he will subscribe, from the 29th of this month (February), his name Gottorf.

**Red Fever.**—March 15.—In the environs of Baden there has lately shewed itself an epidemic fever, to which the physicians have given the name of the *red fever*. The country people who were seized by it, took as remedies brandy, wine, and other heating draughts: the greater part are dead:—the epidemic, however, is at this time greatly diminished in its violence.

## DENMARK.

**Course of Exchange.**—Copenhagen, March 6. By letters from Hamburg we learn to-day, that the course of exchange on that city was on the 3d. instant, at 757 per cent.

**Comet last seen.**—March 14.—The comet was seen at Ergset in Norway very distinctly in the evenings from January 2 to 7. The strength of the moon-light, and hazy weather prevented observers from distinguishing it to a later period.

## FRANCE.

**New Order of Militia Conscripts.**—Paris, March 15. Bonaparte has established a national guard, under a new form, which is composed of *three distinctions*; the *first*, consists of young persons who have received their numbers of appropriations, and who have not yet taken their departure; the *ages* of these are from 18 to 30; the computation of this class is 80,000. The *second* are from the age of 30 up to 45; and the *third* from 45 to 60. The *first* only are considered as an acting corps; the two last constitute the reserve.

**Dearness of Bread.**—The unpleasant part of our situation is, that bread is very dear; it is 5 sous the pound here, and as much as 10 sous at Rouen, where there have been disturbances.

Caen, March 19. For some days past there has been a tumultuous assembly of people, for which the dearness of provisions was the pretext. Some bad subjects and women, violently plundered the houses of proprietors of grain.

On the 14th of March, a military commission was assembled in the castle of Caen; and the accused, in number 61, denounced before it: when *nine* persons (four men and *five* women), having been convicted of seditious meeting, and menacing the magistrates, and whose intention was to carry devastation through the town of Caen, were condemned to suffer death; *eight* to eight years' hard labour; and *ten* to five years' solitary confinement. On the 15th, at ten in the morning this judgment was carried into execution.

Letters have been received in London, which confirm the previous rumour of the prevalence of an extreme scarcity of wheat

and other kinds of grain in the southern departments of France. The dearth is ascribed to the partial failure of the last harvest, and the continual drain of their supplies for the use of the army in Spain.—Orders are said to have reached Holland from that quarter within the last few days, for purchases of corn, and other articles, to such an extent as to have occasioned a rise in the prices of 45 per cent.

## GERMANY.

**Restrictions on the Liberty of the Press.**—Hamburg, March 12.—The following notice has been published here:—"The undersigned, inspector of printing and book-selling, hastens to inform the public, that M. General Baron Pommerieu, counsellor of state, director-general of printing and book-selling, has authorised the following journals to be dispatched and received, without any special permission on his part, throughout the whole of the 32d military division. [Here follows a list of these journals, which are all of them German periodical publications, on medicine, agriculture, natural history, &c.] In order to procure these journals, recourse may be had to the different booksellers and post-offices in the 32d military division, who will point out the forms to be observed.

"It is to be hoped that the editors and authors of these journals will know how to appreciate this beneficent permission. It will be for their interest to abstain from every dissertation or reflection of a political nature. The right of publishing articles on subjects connected with politics belongs to governments alone. Every scientific journal, therefore, which shall permit their insertion, will become liable to suppression, in addition to the prosecutions which the editor and author will thus draw upon themselves.

"Hamburg, (Signed) "JOHANNOT,  
March 6. "Inspector of Printing, &c."

## HUNGARY.

**Diet's Sitting.**—Presburgh, March 17.—This day the diet holds a sitting which is the *seventy-eighth* of the present session.

**Russian Commerce.**—From Brody we learn the expected arrival of 100,000 bales of cotton, coming from Smyrna, by way of Odessa. A Russian caravan laden with honey, passed through Lemberg the 2d of this month, intending to reach Breslaw.

## INDIES, WEST.

**Income Tax.**—The St. Christopher's Gazette of November contains a statement of every person's income, according as he is rated to the income tax. Possessors of sugar estates pay *six shillings* on every *ton* of sugar; and others, when their incomes, independent of such estates, amount to £200 currency, pay one per cent.

## ITALY.

*Syrup from Chesnuts*.—Naples, Feb. 29. —The syrup from chesnuts, which during a few days lately has been exposed to sale in this city, is so perfect as to make us no longer think of the best grape syrup. It is infinitely sweeter for sherbets, lemonade, and all culinary purposes. The manufacturers are now intent on extracting sugar from this syrup.

*Statistics*.—Naples, March 9.—The population of this kingdom increases. The *Terra di Labore* and the *Capitanata* have presented the following results, obtained during the month of January. In the *Terra di Labore* the deaths are 1144: the births are 1554: the number of marriages 398. In the *Capitanata* the deaths are 1051: the births are 1229: the number of marriages 281.

† *Earthquake*.—Rome, March 22. —This morning about three o'clock, a shock of an earthquake, the strongest of any felt in that country for a considerable length of time, was experienced in this city, it lasted about 25 seconds, and was accompanied with a noise resembling that of thunder: the movement was in the direction of nearly from north to south. The heavens were serene, the sea was calm, and the temperature moderate. The atmosphere was afterwards charged with black clouds. Almost all the buildings suffered more or less. A woman died of fright, and a country house fell, and buried in its ruins two children and their father.

Recent advices received from the Mediterranean, state, that a severe shock of an earthquake had been felt at Smyrna, which did great mischief.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Statistics*.—A New South Wales Almanack, for the year 1811, has been published in that settlement, containing, among other matters, lists of the civil and military establishments. By the list of the colonial shipping, it consists of 29 small vessels, of from 14 to 186 tons burthen. No less than 49 vessels, of from 58 to 627 tons burthen, from British, American, and other foreign ports, had entered Port Jackson between the 1st. Nov. 1808, and the 31st of Dec. 18'0.

*Improvements*.—Letters from New South Wales, of May 20, state, that great improvements have taken place in that colony since the accession of Colonel Macquarrie to the Government. The large town of Sydney is now planned and laid out in regular streets, and divided into districts, with headboroughs, sub-constables, watchmen, &c. *D'Arcy Wentworth* has been appointed to the head of the police. Five townships have been laid out on the Hawkesbury and George

rivers. The roads from Sydney to Paramatta and Hawkesbury, which were scarcely passable, have been repaired, bridges thrown over the small streams, and turnpikes established. Butchers's meat was from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. and the supply of the colony equal to its consumption. Wool was likely to be the first staple of commerce. Settlers of good character were furnished with live stock, from the government stores, on consideration of paying the value, in money or grain, in eighteen months. The population of Sydney is estimated at 10,000 souls, of which number 8,000 have been sent from England as convicts.

## PRUSSIA.

*The French Troops reluctantly supplied by the Prussians*.—*Royal Order*.—It has been represented to us, that considerable difficulties have been experienced in the conveyance of provisions for the troops, at their respective stations in the various parts of our dominions, and that on this account the forces of his majesty the Emperor and King, which have been permitted to enter our territories, have been materially inconvenienced. We, therefore, have thought fit to issue this our Royal Precept, commanding all persons who may be required, and to whom a reasonable reward is offered, to give every necessary assistance for the conveyance of such provisions, and that without delay, in any manner that may be expedient.

It has likewise been represented to us, that much obstruction has been given to the generals and others who were appointed to inspect the transport of the troops, in regard to the quarters to be provided for them on their march to the different depôts; we, therefore, do hereby order, that the same regulations which have heretofore applied to our own army, under the like circumstances, be, from the date hereof, fully and completely extended to the forces of our august ally; that his troops may no longer be impeded in their progress to the several places of their destination.

Our minister of the interior is ordered to see that this precept be carried into immediate effect, and any person or persons presuming to contravene this our command, shall be punished as the circumstances of the case may demand.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Potsdam, 20th February.

*Orders for accommodating French Troops; with Lodging and Board gratis*.—"According to a convention entered into with France the contributions due from Prussia, which were in arrears and were to be paid in the current coin of the realm, have been remitted. On the other hand it is agreed that Prussia is to furnish 25,000 men to act against Russia, and is besides to undertake to provide for the



maintenance of the French troops during their march through the country.—(Berlin Gazette, April 5.)

Government has published the two following notices: "The intention of his majesty, that the French troops who sojourn here should be lodged with all those who rent or own houses without exception, and that the burthen should be borne by all in proportion to their means; consequently no individual, no matter what his state, can avoid the dispositions which shall be decreed in this respect by the commission; but each shall be obliged, under pain of incurring the rigour of the executive measures of the moment, to immediately receive the French soldiers who present themselves with a billet for lodgings, and give them a number of rooms corresponding with their rank, and provisionally furnish them with subsistence.

"New detailed instructions shall be immediately issued respecting these two objects, and in general upon every thing that relates to lodging the French soldiers.

"Those who from particular circumstances shall be prevented from lodging in their houses the soldiers, must hire lodgings elsewhere for them; but they shall be obliged to receive them while these lodgings are preparing. Those who let them, shall not be exempted from lodging soldiers on their own account.

"In respect to the houses in which the royal officers are, a proportionate sum towards the lodging of soldiers shall be paid. It shall also be similarly determined, in cases in which the renter, or owners of houses shall be allowed to discharge in money the expenses which they would have to defray in lodging and supporting the soldiers.

"It is to be understood, that the habitations of foreign ministers, and persons attached to their legation, shall be exempted from furnishing military lodgings, but this exemption does not extend to other persons who may dwell in the same house.

"His majesty expects, from the zeal of the inhabitants of Berlin, that they will lend themselves with their best wills to these necessary measures.

"In order to relieve them as much as possible, measures will be instantly taken, in concert with the Duke of Reggio, to lodge in barracks and maintain part of the troops."

#### RUSSIA.

*Mount Caucasus explored.*—Petersburgh, March 12.—Two learned travellers, Messrs. Engelhardt and Parrot, are returned from a journey they have made to Mount Caucasus, and are arrived at Dorpat. They have employed the course of a complete year in examining by barometrical observations the general levels of the countries between the Caspian and the Black Sea; in order to determine

with precision which of those bodies of water is the higher. The solution of that problem will result from the combination of their observations, when they are properly put in order. This is not a question of pure curiosity interesting only to the learned: it will be applied to determine the courses of canals of communication between those two seas. These travellers have accomplished a still more difficult enterprize: they have visited the very summit of the Kasbeck, a spire the point of which is the highest of the whole chain of Caucasus, without excepting even Ell-Rouss. There was not before this exploit any estimate formed which approached the real height of this peak; and it results from their observations, that the perpendicular elevation of this mountain equals, if it does not exceed, that of the famous Mont Blanc. Among the discoveries made by these travellers, in countries never before visited by the human foot, may be reckoned the sources of the river Terek; and the sacred places where the Ingouschs perform their religious ceremonies on the summit of the mountain Ossay. This journey is particularly distinguished by observations on geography and mineralogy, with which M. Engelhardt proposes soon to enrich those branches of science.

*Difference of the Cost and Profit of Labour between Slaves and Freemen.*—Petersburgh, Feb. 23.—His imperial majesty has proposed prizes of two golden medals the value of two ducats each, for answers to the following questions, to which the Society of Internal Economy, has not hitherto been able to obtain satisfactory solutions.

1. It is a general rule that labour of every kind is best performed, when the labourers receive for their work a regular and steady payment, the value of the production being estimated in proportion to the time and exertion demanded by it. In order to make a just estimation of the labour of slaves, when they let out their services to strangers for a stipulated hire, and to determine in what proportion their work which is executed worse in quality and more slowly in quantity, than that of free workmen, is more expensive, also, the following question is proposed.—To determine by exact calculation of the time, the quality, and the price of the work, whether it is more advantageous to proprietors to cause their lands to be cultivated by peasants in a state of vassalage, or by peasants in a state of liberty.

2. Peasants who employ themselves at the same time in cultivation of land, and in working at the processes of manufactures, can never attain equal skill to those who from their youth up have devoted themselves to one species of labour only. It is therefore required to determine according to what principles the proprietor ought to proceed in apportioning

oning labourers who cultivate land and those who are brought up to mechanical labours, with equal advantage to both classes of workmen, and in order to have always a number of men, who, no longer engaged in agricultural employment, may compose a particular class of mechanic labourers.

**Medal bestowed: Linseed Oil improved.**—The medal destined to recompense useful labours has been granted to two dealers and a countryman, who have discovered a *preparation of linseed oil, by which it is fitted for burning, instead of olive oil: it has neither smoke, nor any other inconvenient property.*

**National Library.**—A grand national library, the collection of which was begun by Catherine II. has been completed and opened at Petersburg. It comprizes 250,000 printed volumes; 80,000 of which relate to theology; and 40,000 duplicates. There are 12,000 manuscripts.

**Extra Loan for the Army.**—A general assembly of the merchants at St. Petersburg was convoked on the Exchange, February 25, when it was proposed to them to subscribe to a voluntary loan for the service of the army;—subscriptions to be paid either in money, or articles necessary for clothing and equipping the troops.

A Ukase of March 1, contains the following regulations for raising additional imposts:—

The capitation tax is augmented to *two rubles* each man. The imposition upon merchants' capital from 5 to 10 per cent. The duties upon the services of individuals are *doubled*. An extraordinary and temporary impost has been imposed upon real property, for which the proprietors are to pay from 1 to 10 per cent., according to its amount, independent of ordinary contributions.

#### SPAIN.

**Commodities rising in Price.**—Letters from Cadiz say with regard to two commodities, of great importance, to our manufactures, that "Cochineal has advanced *eight ducats* the arroba of 25lbs. the rebels in New Spain having approached the province of Guanaca, where this article is produced. Also that the destruction of the sheep in Old Spain, as well by the enemy, who mostly live on mutton, as by Spanish troops, is calculated at *more than three-fourths of the flock of the country.*"

**Difficulties experienced by the French Convoys.**—For the following information derived from the orders of the French general, we are indebted to papers intercepted by Lord Wellington; on the authenticity of which his lordship has no doubt.

His Excellency Marshal Duke of Ragusa, Commander-in-chief, orders the execution of the order of the day, issued on the 19th of October, 1811, by General Count Dorsenne,

Commander-in-chief of the army of the north, of which the following are the dispositions:—

From the 1st of November next, the correspondence from Valladolid to Bayonne will only be transmitted *twice each week.*—

The estafettes and mails shall travel *day and night*. The directors of the posts will take care that the carriers of the mails never separate from the estafettes.—

Reckoning from the time fixed, a particular escort shall only be furnished *twice a month* to general officers, those employed in the administration, men isolated, and convoys of all descriptions; consequently, persons above described shall be obliged to set out at these times only.—

The escort of estafettes and couriers shall not consist of less than 250 men, and be composed, as much as possible, of cavalry and infantry. The Governors and Commandants of places will augment the number of the escort when they judge it necessary, by uniting in case of need, the troops from two or three garrisons.—

Extraordinary escorts shall be only furnished to officers, bearers of dispatches to his serene highness the prince major-general, and only in consequence of an order from the general in chief, or to officers of the staff, dispatched by generals employed in the army, upon urgent occasions.—

The Commandants of places are authorized to protect by strong detachments the arrival of grain and provisions to the army magazines, and other fixed places.—

The Commandant of the escort of the estafettes and couriers will take care that the *estafette's horse has a cord attached to his bridle, which shall always be held by a serjeant in the centre of the said escort.*—

The Commanders of the escorts shall always keep their troops ready for battle. The Commandants of places will take care, that previous to their departure every soldier is provided with *fifty cartridges.*—

Every officer or commandant of an escort, who shall be convicted of not having taken all proper measures for the safety and protection of the estafettes and convoys, shall be arrested and brought to a court-martial, to be dealt with according to the rigour of the laws.

#### BARON DE LAMARTINIERE,

General and Chief of the General Staff. Head-quarters, Valladolid, Feb. 8.

**Bombardment.**—Cadiz, March 13. The day before yesterday—(or rather in the night of that day) the enemy renewed his endeavours to throw shells filled with lead,—but part of the lead cut away, to admit power, &c.—from the Cabazuela into the street nearest to the land gate. The number discharged was 106 [others say 140] of which

17 fell in the city—and, as usual broke several windows, and shattered various earthenware pots, pans, and pipkins, by shaking them off the shelves on which they were insecurely stationed.

The weight of the bombs thrown was from 70lbs. to 140lbs. They rarely burst; and when they do they produce little effect, or explosion. The major part has fallen into the sea.

It is supposed that this bombardment is in proof of the immense power of the new piece of ordnance, described as the glory of French genius in artillery inventions: for which, see *Panorama*, Vol. XI. p. 140.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Fatal Avalanche.*—Beme, Feb. 19.—At St. Bernard, last week, an avalanche of snow carried with it a transport of sixty horses and their drivers into the vale beneath.

*Extensive Devastations by Avalanches.*—Basle, March 15. We have received from the country of the Grisons, very lately, fresh details of the lamentable and fatal events that have resulted from various avalanches in that country, and its neighbourhood. During the 15th, 16th, and 17th of February there were no less than nine between Martinsbruck and Finsternunz. In the lower Engadine, the roads and communications were obstructed during ten days. Very extensive masses of snow which no longer adhered to the ancient covering of ice, have been detached from the crests or sides of the mountains. An enormous avalanche fell near to Zernez; another near to Guarda; a third at Plata-Mala. On the 16th and 17th there were two, which damaged various buildings at Fetta; a village of which part had already been swept away by a precious avalanche, and the other part soon afterwards consumed by fire!

We learn from Hanz, in the Upper line, still more disastrous particulars. An avalanche half a league in length, overwhelmed in its course eighty buildings for cattle, cow-houses, &c., with great stores of hay, and two hundred and fifty beasts of various kinds; also in the neighbourhood a mill for grinding corn, a saw mill, and three dwelling houses. Prompt assistance saved the inhabitants, who were extracted alive from this devouring tomb. Many cattle-houses were also destroyed at Lombrin and at Vrin. In the latter place two men were happily saved.

At Sassien, in the moment when a herdsman was carrying from one part of a cattle-house to another the milk that he had procured from his cows a few moments before, an avalanche carried away the building, with seven cows; the man remained unhurt, by a kind of miracle, neither was his milk pails so much as upset.—At Saint Antoine de Schorin, a herdsman perished with seven horned cattle. An avalanche swept down

two stables from the habitation; and lower down on the mountain, it carried off a man and two cows; the man happily, did not perish.

*Dearness of Provisions*—Slogelse, March 4.—All the necessities of life have this month risen above a fourth more than in the last. Very little is brought to market. The price of grain in general has risen 70 per cent. since last January, and other provisions in proportion.

#### TURKEY.

*Pilgrimage to Mecca renewed.*—Constantinople, Feb. 10. Preparations are making here for resuming the caravan of pilgrims to Mecca. During several years, that is to say, while the Wehabees have prevailed in Arabia, that holy duty has been intermitted, and no caravan has been conducted to the sacred city. The devout mussulmans await impatiently the moment when they may set out to behold the tomb of the prophet. Suleyman Pacha, formerly silindar to sultan Selim, and now appointed governor of Damascus, is named to conduct the first caravan. He is making preparations for his departure; his predecessor in that government is going to St. John of Acre; to which government he is recently appointed.

#### OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Honour done to Science.*—Carlton-house, April 9, 1812, His Royal highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of knighthood on Humphry Davy, Esq. LL. D. Secretary to the Royal Society, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution and Board of Agriculture, F. R. S. E. M. R. I. A. &c. &c.; also on S. Toller, Esq.; and on G. Eyre, Esq. of the R. N.

*Appointments.*—Whitehall, Apr. 11, 1812. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the right hon. James George Earl of Courtown to be Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to present the Rev. James Farquharson to the church and parish of Alford, in the Presbytery of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, void by the death of Mr. Thomas Birnie.

*New Military Regulations.*—The new regulations for officers wearing caps and jackets, instead of cocked-hats and long coats, are to be generally adopted on the 4th of June next, in all regiments at home.—In future, white pantaloons and short boots will be considered a proper dress on parades; but on guards, reviews, inspections, &c. white breeches and black gaiters are to be worn, as heretofore.

Strength of the Regular and Militia Forces, on June 25, 1811, and December 25, 1811 :—

Adjutant-General's Office, Feb. 11, 1812.

At Home, on the 25th of June, 1811.

| CAVALRY.                           |                       |              | INFANTRY. |                       |                 |          | General |  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|--|
| British.                           | Foreign and Colonial. | Foot Guards. | British.  | Foreign and Colonial. | Total Regulars. | Militia. | Total.  |  |
| 13,575                             | 2,591                 | 3,344        | 47,442    | 2,192                 | 69,144          | 77,424   | 146,568 |  |
| Abroad, on the 25th of June, 1811. |                       |              |           |                       |                 |          |         |  |
| 10,196                             | 1,140                 | 3,350        | 98,076    | 34,851                | 147,613         |          | 147,613 |  |
| TOTAL.                             |                       |              |           |                       |                 |          |         |  |
| 23,771                             | 3,731                 | 6,694        | 145,518   | 37,043                | 216,757         | 77,424   | 294,181 |  |

At Home, on the 25th of Dec. 1811.

|                                   |       |       |         |        |         |        |         |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| 12,050                            | 1,865 | 3,748 | 45,501  | 2,745  | 65,909  | 77,159 | 143,068 |  |
| Abroad, on the 25th of Dec. 1811. |       |       |         |        |         |        |         |  |
| 11,719                            | 2,136 | 3,130 | 99,735  | 36,320 | 153,040 |        | 153,040 |  |
| TOTAL.                            |       |       |         |        |         |        |         |  |
| 23,769                            | 4,001 | 6,878 | 145,236 | 39,065 | 218,949 | 77,159 | 296,108 |  |

*Return of Recruits.*—Return of the number of recruits raised, quarterly, by the ordinary modes of recruiting,—finally approved for the regular army (exclusive of foreign and colonial corps) in the year 1811 :

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Men—For a limited period.....  | 1,639  |
| For life.....                  | 7,803  |
| Boys—For a limited period..... | 360    |
| For life.....                  | 1,580  |
| Total.....                     | 11,472 |

The number of desertions from the regular army at home, from the 25th of December, 1810, to the 24th of December, 1811, was 3,631.

*Military Distinction.*—In consequence of the distinguished conduct of the 29th (or Worcestershire) regiment of foot in the battle of Roleia, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the word "Roleia," being borne upon the colours and appointments of that regiment : and also of the word "Corunna" being borne upon the colours and appointments of the 1st battalions of the 4th, 42d, and 50th regiments ; together with the 2d battalion of the 81st regiment of foot, in consequence of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those battalions in the battle fought at that place on the 16th January, 1809.

*List of Navy Officers.*—The list of officers of the navy, corrected to Jan. 1, 1812, enumerates 187 admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals ; 31 supernumary rear-admirals ; 31 retired captains ; 777 post-captains ; 586 commanders ; 50 retired lieutenants ; and 2157 lieutenants ; of which number 219 are unable to serve at sea.

*Antient Anchor.*—A fisherman lately picked up, off Dover, in his trawl, the remains

of a very ancient anchor, supposed to have formerly belonged to the Spanish Armada.

*Charity to Sons of Seamen lost.*—Fifty vacancies are reserved in the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, for the orphan sons of seamen who perished in the ships lost in the North sea, and in the *Saldanha*, which was recently wrecked on the coast of Ireland.

*Change in Navy Uniform.*—Admiralty Office, March 23, 1812. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath, in the name and on the behalf of the King, signified to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Royal pleasure, that the uniform clothing at present worn by the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters' mates, and Midshipmen of his Majesty's royal navy shall be altered in the manner undermentioned namely :—

*Admiral of the Fleet.*

Full dress :—Coat of blue cloth, blue cloth collar, white cloth lappells and cuffs, with five laces round the cuffs ; laced as at present. Epaulettes as at present ; buttons the same as at present, with the addition of a crown over the anchor.

Undress :—Blue cloth, blue cloth collar, white lappells and cuffs with five laces ; laced round the collar and lappells to the end of the skirts ; flap and frame, hips and back skirts laced ; twist button holes in lappells and flaps as at present ; epaulettes and buttons same as in the dress uniform.

*Admirals.*

Full dress :—The same as the Admiral of the Fleet, with only four laces on the cuffs.

*Vice Admirals.*

The same with only three laces on the cuffs.

*Rear Admirals.*

The same with only two laces on the cuffs.



The epaulettes, with the respective distinctions of *three, two, and one star*, the same as at present. Buttons as at present, with the addition of a crown over the anchor.

The undress or frock uniform of Flag Officers, except the Admiral of the Fleet, to be the same as at present, with the alteration only of the button.

The Captain to the Admiral of the Fleet, and First Captains to Commanders in Chief, (if not Flag Officers) to wear, while so employed, the undress or frock uniform of Rear-Admirals.

Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's fleet to wear uniforms of the same pattern.

The full dress to be similar to that now in use, excepting that the lapellls and colls are in future to be *white*, laced as at present, with a crown over an anchor on the button.

Captains and Commanders are both to wear two epaulettes, of the same pattern as at present, with only the following distinctions:—

The epaulettes of Captains three years post, to have an addition of a silver crown over a silver anchor.

The epaulettes of Captains under three years post, to have the silver anchor without the crown.

The epaulettes of Commanders to be plain.

Lieutenants of his Majesty's fleet to wear a dress uniform of the same pattern as Captains and Commanders, but without any lace, and with one plain epaulette (similar to that now worn by Captains and Commanders) on the right shoulder; buttons of the same pattern as for Captains.

The undress or frock uniform of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants respectively to be the same as at present, with the addition of the epaulettes and button which are to be worn the same as in the full dress.

The whole of the commissioned officers of his Majesty's fleet to have the linings of their dressed uniforms, white. The Flag Officers only to have the linings of their dressed uniforms, white silk.

Masters-mates, and Midshipmen to wear the same uniform as at present, with the alteration of the button only, which is to be of the same pattern as that of the Captains and Lieutenants; to take effect generally on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August, 1812.

J. W. CROKER.

*City Hospitals.*—The following account of the state of the *City Hospitals* was read to the Lord Mayor, according to annual custom, on Easter Monday.

*Christ's Hospital.*

Children put forth Apprentice last year 141  
(Six of whom were apprenticed to  
Captains in the Navy)

Children buried last year ..... 10

Carried forward . 151

Brought forward . 151

Children now under care of the Hospital, and to be admitted to this time..... 1,263

*St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

Patients admitted, cured and discharged, during the last year—  
In-patients ..... 3,857  
Out-patients ..... 4,179  
Buried this year ..... 277  
Remaining under cure—In-patients .. 435  
Out-patients . 46  
So that there has been under the charge  
of the Hospital last year..... 9,704

*St. Thomas's Hospital.*

There have been cured and discharged  
last year, in and out-patients..... 8,548  
Buried ..... 194  
Remaining under cure—In patients.. 405  
Out-patients . 272  
So that there are now and have been  
last year under the care of said Hospital ..... 9,419

*Bridewell Hospital.*

Vagrants received by order of the Lord  
Mayor and Sitting Aldermen ..... 253  
To be passed to Parishes ..... 327  
Apprentices brought up in divers trades 38

*Bethlem Hospital.*

Afflicted men and women remaining  
in this Hospital from 1810..... 147  
Admitted in the year 1811..... 99  
Cured and discharged last year ..... 87  
Buried last year ..... 11  
Under cure, men and women ..... 148

*Ship Owner's Opinion on East-India Ship Building.*—At a general meeting of the committee of Ship Owners for the port of London, held this 9<sup>th</sup> of April, 1812, John W. Buckle, Esq. in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, that although this committee in common with the rest of his Majesty's subjects contemplate the great advantages which are likely to ensue from a free intercourse with the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; yet they look with the utmost alarm to the dangerous and destructive consequences which will arise to the maritime interests of Great Britain, by the great influx of East-India built ships, which must be the natural result of such intercourse, unless restricted by legislative regulation, and that trade confined to British-built ships.

Resolved unanimously, that the opening of the trade to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope in British built ships only, will prove highly beneficial to the maritime interests of this country.

Resolved unanimously, that the conse-

quences of continuing to admit ships built in India, which are navigated by natives of that country, to a participation in this trade, will prove ruinous not only to the various classes of the people interested and employed in the building, repairing, and equipment of British built ships; thus sacrificing "great national interests and establishments, to support one of dubious utility and of unquestionable danger in the East-Indies, where the most confident politician cannot be secure, that at no distant period it will not be made a powerful engine of annoyance to the mother country, which so imprudently admitted its establishment, and since has raised it to its present dangerous state."

Resolved unanimously, that it will be an act of great injustice to the owners of British built ships, and to the persons engaged in the building and equipment of them, who contribute so largely to the revenue of the mother country, to allow India built ships the privileges of the former, as the owners and builders of the latter are exempt from such contributions, and the articles used by them in ship building are not liable to any duties whatever, whilst those used in the building and equipment of British built ships are subject to a very heavy taxation.

Resolved unanimously, that the employment of India built shipping in the general trade of the Empire will annihilate the principal market for British timber, discourage its cultivation, and render the supply of it for his Majesty's navy more precarious than at any former period.

Resolved unanimously, "that the building, equipment, and employment of such ships will reverse the natural order of the India trade; estrange the affections of the parties engaged in it from the mother country, make India the commencement and termination of their voyages, and lay the foundation of a system which will render more equivocal and precarious the continuance of British influence and British power in that quarter of the globe."

Resolved unanimously, that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, that in future East-India built ships may be prohibited by statute from being admitted to registry, and to the privileges of British built ships.

#### DISTILLATION.

The process of distillation has derived the most surprising advantages in France, from the application of recent discoveries relating to the laws of heat and evaporation, introduced by Edward Adam of Montpellier. The foundation of the process consists in heating a great part of the wine to be distilled by the vapour of the spirit which rises from the copper, and making this vapour pass

through a series of vessels kept cool by water, which makes it deposit its aqueous particles in such a manner that the proof spirit alone is condensed in the last cooler. Thus, instead of heating the liquor at first to obtain a spirit of 29 degrees of strength (French), from whence, by successive applications of heat, they obtained spirits of different degrees of strength; by the present mode they obtain, in the first process, spirit of any strength which may be required. The former still was only heated twice every day; the still invented by Mr. Adam, can be heated eight times each day; it extracts one sixth more spirit from the same quantity of wine; it saves two-fifths of the fuel, and three-fourths of the labour; it has also this important advantage—the spirit prepared by it never has an empyumatic taste.

#### SUGAR.

The public have lately heard that a French chemist, now here, has proved that sugar may be refined and clarified in 24 hours. The process has been discovered by Edward Howard, Esq. F.R.S. The following is an outline of the process, but a more detailed account of it may be expected to be published by that gentleman himself:—"Take brown sugar, sift it through a coarse sieve, then put it lightly into any conical vessel having holes at the bottom, like a coffee machine. Mix some brown sugar with white syrup, that is, syrup of refined sugar, to the consistency of batter or thick cream, and pour it gently on the top of the sugar in the vessel till the surface is covered. The syrup will soon begin to percolate and leave the surface in a state which will allow more syrup to be poured upon it, which is to be done carefully. The treacle will gradually come out at the bottom, having left the whole mass perfectly white. The first droppings are to be kept apart, as the last will serve to begin another operation. The sugar is now in a pure state, except as to its containing insoluble matter, which may of course be separated by solution in water."

We understand that Mr. Howard's discovery of the art of refining sugar is totally unconnected with that of M. Constant, the Frenchman, who has also invented a means of effecting the same object. Mr. Howard has directed his attention to this for near a twelvemonth, with the knowledge of the committee of West-India planters; and he had shewn the means of doing it, before he heard of M. Constant's discovery.

*Commercial Licences.*—Number of Commercial Licences granted during the last ten years, distinguishing the years:—

|               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1802... 68    | 1805... 791   | 1809... 15,226 |
| 1803... 866   | 1806... 1,620 | 1810... 18,356 |
| 1804... 1,141 | 1807... 2,606 | 1811... 7,602  |
|               | 1808... 4,910 |                |

*Statement of the High Price of Bread, founded on the latest Returns, April 4, 1812.*

Wheat on the average, was 119s. 4d. the quarter.  
Fine flour do. 107s. — the sack.  
The quarter loaf 1s. 6½d. 4lb. 5 oz.

Now, as wheat is the raw material, the price of bread, if fixed by that standard would be, for THE QUARTERN LOAF 1s. 1½d! The mode of calculating is this,—a quarter of wheat produces 120 loaves.—The price of baking is 19s.; so that, we should add 19s; to 119s. 4d., making 138s. 4d.; which sum, divided by 120, the number of loaves, gives 1s. 1½d. or 134d., that is, 64d. less than the actual price. This was the proportion always preserved till the year 1760, when it gradually rose to the present enormous price.—The way that this is managed, is as follows. Flour used to be two-thirds of the price of wheat; or, according to the old proportion, it ought now to be 80s. the sack, at most; to which, add 13s. for baking, and we have 93s. for 80 loaves which the sack produces, at 1s. 1½d., but say 1s. 2d. The Lord Mayor, however, takes the flour, not at 80s. as it ought to be, but at 107s., as returned to him.—Now to 107s. add 13, and we have 120, which, divided by 80, gives 1s. 6d.:—there is a small fraction, but as no fraction less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  is admitted, and as the advantage is, as it ought to be, given to the baker, it makes 1s. 64d.—Experience and accurate experiments, made by Lord Somerville, have given the calculation very correctly, and prove that, as the bran and pollard pay for the grinding, the price of the sack of wheat ought to be exactly  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the price of the quarter of wheat. In confirmation of his lordship's very correct statements, the price was actually and regularly so till 1760. How the dealers in flour have contrived to produce such returns lately, is another question. It must either be by collusion and false returns, or by extravagant profits to millers and dealers in flour, or by both. These statements are accurate and may easily be verified, and the disproportion might be remedied if the legislature would attend to the subject. By this proposition, for such it is, about £16,000 a week, or £832,000 a year, is taken from the pockets of individuals within the bills of mortality; great part of which is from persons in straitened circumstances, and a considerable portion of it from those who are literally distressed for bread! \*

\* This statement is extracted from "Hints on the Real Cause of the High Price of Bread; or the Investigation respecting the Princess of Wales, &c.—8vo. 2d. edition, enlarged and corrected. Pp. 32. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale, Pall-Mall."

*Insurance reduced.*—The fall of the French and Dutch islands in India has occasioned a reduction of the premiums of insurance, on the average, of about 4 per cent. which is nearly equivalent to a saving of one-fourth of the capital annually appropriated to cover maritime insurance.

*Law! Law!*—There are no less than 390 causes set down for trial, at the sittings after term, at Guildhall, London; the greater part of which are special jury causes.

*Antiquities.*—The following valuable antiquities were lately discovered in the county of Northumberland, by a labourer, who from interested motives, has refused to give any information respecting the place where he found them:—

An oblong silver salver, about 18 inches in length, carved round the edge—when discovered it was quite entire.

A silver cup, about five inches in diameter, with only a small damage on one side; another about the same size was so much corroded, as to fall to pieces.

A long flat handle, which appears to have belonged to one of the cups, most beautifully carved with flowers and the heads of birds, with the following inscription, inlaid with letters of gold:

MATR. FAB.

DVBIT.

Two pieces of silver, carved and gilt, which seem to have been the side pieces of a bridle bit.

Several gold and silver rings, some set with stones, and one with an inscription. The rings are in the shape of serpents not unlike what are now in fashion.

Along with the above was discovered a number of silver coins, and a massy gold chain about 18 inches long.

*Better Late than never: Marriage at Years of Discretion.*—Lately an enamoured pair appeared to the Rev. H. N. of Barnstaple, for a licence; their united ages amounted to 157.

*Extraordinary February.*—A correspondent observes, that a very considerable majority of "the millions that now walk the earth," never before witnessed the circumstance of five Saturdays occurring in February. It is 40 years since the same day of the month corresponded with the same day of the week.

*Walnut Trees.*—The 44 walnut trees at the Nut Holt in Ely, were on the 20th inst. sold by auction for £1028.

*Vauxhall Bridge: of Iron.*—It is determined to proceed with the erection of the Vauxhall bridge, but to make it of iron instead of stone, which may be done at an expence of about £90,000. The body of subscribers has come to this resolution.

**Frenchmen, Execution of, at Winchester.**—On Saturday, March 28th, soon after eight o'clock, *Julien Dubois* and *Guillaume Beury* were taken from Winchester Gaol to the usual place of execution, and after some time spent in prayer, were launched into eternity. On the morning of the execution, the officers of the prison went to their cells soon after five o'clock, and found the prisoners almost lifeless, and the floor covered with blood. The surgeon of the prison was immediately sent for, the effusion of blood stopped, and themselves were sufficiently recovered to attend the exhortations of the Priest, who represented to them the great sin they had committed in attempting their own lives; and they expressed their contrition for it. They effected their purpose by means of a short piece of glass, with which they made an incision in their arms, and enlarged the orifice with an old rusty nail, sharpened, which they had concealed about their wooden shoes. They had expressed a wish to be shot instead of hanged, as a death more agreeable to a soldier; but being informed that could not be done, they appeared resigned. *Beury*, expecting that he should effectually destroy himself, had left a written paper in his room, stating, that "when a valiant Frenchman was sentenced to die by the common executioner, rather than disgrace himself, his family, and his country, by such an ignominious end, he preferred dying by his own hands." At the place of execution, and on receiving sentence of death, *Beury* exclaimed, *Vive l'Empereur!* After their bodies had hung the usual time, they were taken down and buried in the Catholic burial-ground.

**Black-Letter Lore; highly paid for.**—Amidst the decline of trade and manufactures, it is a satisfaction to see the increasing taste for literature, and value of books. At the sale of the library of Sir James Pulteney, Bart. at Christie's, the *Variorum* classics sold at sums unprecedented; and the rare volumes of the *Delphin* classics sold at the following prices:

|                                                                     |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Ciceronis Opera Philosophica<br>editio vera, purchased by Mr. . . . | } £59 6 0 |
| Dibdin for Earl Spencer . . . . .                                   |           |
| Prudentius . . . . .                                                | 16 5 6    |
| Statius . . . . .                                                   | 54 12 0   |

Another proof of the ardour with which literary curiosities are sought after, occurred at King and Lochee's: a small tract, entitled "Expositio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolum Apostolorum ad Papam Laurencium"—purporting to be printed at Oxford in 1468, was sold for ninety-one pounds!

**Highgate Tunnel**—Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning, April 13, the Highgate Tunnel fell in with a tremendous crash, and the labour of several months, was in a few moments converted into a heap of

ruins. Some of the workmen, who were coming to resume their daily labour, describe the noise that accompanied the fall, like that of distant thunder. The Crown Arch, near Hornsey-lane, first gave way, and the lane, in consequence, fell some feet deep, and instantly became impassable. The houses in the vicinity felt the fall like the shock of an earthquake. The number of persons whom the fineness of the weather attracted on Sunday, to inspect the works, were not less than 800. How providential that the fall was reserved for a moment when no person was on the spot, to suffer by an accident which has reduced this Herculean task to a heap of ruins!

**An Account of the Monies of Suitors in the High Court of Admiralty, and high Court of Appeals for Prizes.**

|                  | 1st Jan. 1810. | 1st Jan. 1811. | 1st Jan. 1812. |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| In Cash          | 146,254 9 0    | 139,355 14 2   | 84,150 7 0     |
| Exchequer Bills  | 191,750 0 0    | 46,400 0 0     | 102,300 0 0    |
| Navv's per cent. | 102,641 11 8   | 82,191 3 5     | 66,148 13 2    |
| Annuities.       |                |                |                |
| Consolidated 4.  | 5,478 11 10    | 49,886 18 9    | 5,137 5 6      |
| per cent. Ann.   |                |                |                |
| Consolidated 3 1 |                |                |                |
| per cent. Ann.   | 15,029 9 6     | 42,976 10 0    | 6,529 19 11    |

Admiralty Registry, 1812.

JAMES BUSH.

**Criminal Offences.**—Number of persons charged with criminal offences, committed in England and Wales, for trial, at the Assizes and Sessions, in 1811; also the total for seven years, from 1805 to 1811, both inclusive:

|                                                                                               | 1811. | Total in the 7 Years. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Committed for Trial—Males. . . . .                                                            | 3,859 | 24,246                |
| Females. . . . .                                                                              | 1,478 | 9,699                 |
| Total. . . . .                                                                                | 5,337 | 33,945                |
| Convicted . . . . .                                                                           | 3,163 | 20,147                |
| Sentences, viz.—Death . . . . .                                                               | 404   | 2,628                 |
| Life . . . . .                                                                                | 29    | 51                    |
| Transportation for { 14 Years . . . . .                                                       | 34    | 258                   |
| 7 Years . . . . .                                                                             | 500   | 3,631                 |
| Imprisonment, and severally to be whipped, ficed, pilloried, kept to hard labour, &c. . . . . | 2,049 | 12,587                |
| Whipping—and Fine. . . . .                                                                    | 147   | 992                   |
| Acquitted . . . . .                                                                           | 1,234 | 7,930                 |
| No Bill found; and not prosecuted . . . . .                                                   | 940   | 5,868                 |
| Executed . . . . .                                                                            | 39    | 393                   |

**Forged Notes.**—Total value of forged notes presented at the Bank of England for payment, and refused, from being forged, from Jan. 1st, 1801, to Dec. 31st, 1811:—

The nominal value of the forged notes presented for payment, and refused, within the above-mentioned period, is . . . . . £101,661

H. HASE, Chief Cashier.  
Bank of England, 26th March, 1812.

N. B. The above return includes all forged notes, supposed to have been fabricated on the Continent, and presented within the aforesaid period.



GREECE.

*Excerpta from the Notes to Lord Byron's Poem of "Childe Harold," reviewed in the present Volume, page 417.*

ANCIENT DELPHI: PYTHIAN CAVE.

The little village of Castri stands partly on the site of Delphi. Along the path of the mountain, from Chryso, are the remains of sepulchres hewn in and from the rock: "One," said the guide, "of a king who broke his neck hunting." His Majesty had certainly chosen the fittest spot for such an achievement.

A little above Castri is a cave, supposed the Pythian, of immense depth; the upper part of it is paved, and now a cow-house.

On the other side of Castri stands a Greek monastery; some way above which is the cleft in the rock, with a range of caverns difficult of ascent, and apparently leading to the interior of the mountain, probably to the Corycian Cavern mentioned by Pausanias. From this part descend the fountain and the "Dews of Castalie."

At Castri we drank of half a dozen streamlets, some not of the purest, before we decided to our satisfaction which was the true Castalian, and even that had a villainous twang, probably from the snow, though it did not throw us into an epic fever, like poor Dr. Chandler.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARNAOUTS.

The Arnauts, or Albanese, struck me forcibly by their resemblance to the Highlanders of Scotland, in dress, figure, and manner of living. Their very mountains seemed Caledonian with a kinder climate. The kilt, though white, the spare, active form, their dialect, Celtic in its sound, and their hardy habits, all carried me back to Morven. No nation is so detested and dreaded by their neighbours as the Albanese: the Greeks hardly regard them as Christians, or the Turks as Moslems; and in fact they are a mixture of both, and sometimes neither. Their habits are predatory; all are armed; and the red shawled Arnauts, the Montenegrians, Chimariots, and Gegdes are treacherous; the others differ somewhat in garb and essentially in character. As far as my own experience goes, I can speak favourably. I was attended by two, an Infidel and a Mussulman, to Constantinople and every other part of Turkey which came within my observation; and more faithful in peril or indefatigable in service are rarely to be found. The Infidel was named Basilus, the Moslem, Dervish Tahiri; the former a man of middle age, and the latter about my own. Basilus

was strictly charged by Ali Pacha in person to attend us; and Dervish was one of fifty who accompanied us through the forests of Acarnania to the banks of Achelous, and onward to Messalunghi in Etolia. There I took him into my own service, and never had occasion to repent it till the moment of my departure.

When in 1810, after the departure of my friend Mr. H. for England, I was seized with a severe fever in the Morea, these men saved my life by frightening away my physician, whose throat they threatened to cut if I was not cured within a given time. To this consolatory assurance of posthumous retribution, and a resolute refusal of Dr. Romanelli's prescriptions, I attributed my recovery. I had left my last remaining English servant at Athens; my dragonman was as ill as myself, and my poor Arnauts nursed me with an attention which would have done honour to civilization.

They had a variety of adventures; for the Moslem, Dervish, being a remarkably handsome man, was always squabbling with the husbands of Athens; insomuch that four of the principal Turks paid me a visit of remonstrance at the Convent, on the subject of his having taken a woman from the bath—whom he had lawfully bought however—a thing quite contrary to etiquette.

Basilus also was extremely gallant amongst his own persuasion, and had the greatest veneration for the church, mixed with the highest contempt of churchmen, whom he cuffed upon occasion in a most heterodox manner. Yet he never passed a church without crossing himself; and I remember the risk he ran in entering St. Sophia, in Stamboul, because it had once been a place of his worship. On remonstrating with him on his inconsistent proceedings, he invariably answered, "our church is holy, our priests are thieves;" and then he crossed himself as usual, and boxed the ears of the first "papas" who refused to assist in any required operation, as was always found to be necessary where a priest had any influence with the Cogia Bashi of his village. Indeed a more abandoned race of miscreants cannot exist than the lower orders of the Greek clergy.

When preparations were made for my return, my Albanians were summoned to receive their pay. Basilus took his with an awkward show of regret at my intended departure, and marched away to his quarters with his bag of piastres. I sent for Dervish, but for some time he was not to be found; at last he entered, just as Signor Logotheti, father to the ci-devant Anglo-consul of Athens, and some other of my Greek acquaintances paid me a visit. Dervish took the money, but on a sudden dashed it to the ground; and clapping his hands, which he raised to his fore-

head, rushed out of the room weeping bitterly. From that moment to the hour of my embarkation he continued his lamentations, and all our efforts to console him only produced this answer, "*Μ'αφνει*," He leaves me.—Signor Logotheti, who never wept before for any thing less than the loss of a *para*,<sup>\*</sup> melted; the padre of the convent, my attendants, my visitors; and I verily believe that even "*Sterne's* foolish fat scullion" would have left her "*fish-kettle*," to sympathize with the unaffected and unexpected sorrow of this barbarian.

For my own part, when I remembered that, a short time before my departure from England, a noble and most intimate associate had excused himself from taking leave of me because he had to attend a relation "*to a milliner's*," I felt no less surprised than humiliated by the present occurrence and the past recollection.

That Dervish would leave me with some regret was to be expected: when master and man have been scrambling over the mountains of a dozen provinces together, they are unwilling to separate; but his present feelings, contrasted with his native ferocity, improved my opinion of the human heart. I believe this almost feudal fidelity is frequent amongst them. One day, on our journey over Parnassus, an Englishman in my service gave him a push in some dispute about the baggage, which he unluckily mistook for a blow; he spoke not, but sat down leaning his head upon his hands. Foreseeing the consequences, we endeavoured to explain away the affront, which produced the following answer:—"*I have been a robber, I am a soldier; no captain ever struck me; you are my master, I have eaten your bread, but by that bread! (a usual oath) had it been otherwise, I would have stabbed the dog your servant, and gone to the mountains.*" So the affair ended, but from that day forward he never thoroughly forgave the thoughtless fellow who insulted him.

Dervish excelled in the dance of his country, conjectured to be a remnant of the ancient Pyrrhic: be that as it may, it is manly, and requires wonderful agility. It is very distinct from the stupid Romaika, the dull round-about of the Greeks, of which our Athenian party had so many specimens last winter.

The Albanians in general (I do not mean the cultivators of the earth in the provinces, who have also that appellation, but the mountaineers) have a fine cast of countenance; and the most beautiful women I ever beheld, in stature and in features, we saw levelling the road broken down by the torrents between Delvinachi and Libochabo. Their manner of walking is truly theatrical; but this strut

is probably the effect of the capote, or cloak, depending from one shoulder. Their long hair reminds you of the Spartans, and their courage in desultory warfare is unquestionable. Though they have some cavalry amongst the Gegdes, I never saw a good Arnaout horseman: my own preferred the English saddles, which, however, they could never keep. But on foot they are not to be subdued by fatigue.

SPECIMENS OF MODERN GREEK SONGS.

Translation of the famous Greek War Song, written by Riga, who perished in the attempt to revolutionize Greece.

*Δεῦτε παῖδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων.*

The following translation is as literal as the author could make it in verse, which is of the same measure with that of the original.

Sons of the Greeks, arise!

The glorious hour's gone forth,  
And worthy of such ties,

Display who gave us birth.

CHORUS.

Sons of Greeks! let us go

In arms against the foe,

Till their hated blood shall flow

In a river past our feet.

2.

Then manfully despising

The Turkish tyrant's yoke,

Let your country see you rising,

And all her chains are broke.

Brave shades of chiefs and sages,

Behold the coming strife!

Hellenes of past ages,

Oh, start again to life!

At the sound of my trumpet breaking

Your sleep, oh, join with me!

And the seven-hill'd \* city seeking,

Fight, conquer, till we're free.

Sons of Greeks, &c.

3.

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers

Lethargic doest thou lie?

Awake, and join thy numbers

With Athens, old ally!

Leonidas recalling,

That chief of ancient song,

Who sav'd ye once from falling,

The terrible! the strong!

Who made that bold diversion

In old Thermopylae,

And warring with the Persian,

To keep his country free;

With his three hundred waging

The battle long be stood,

And like a lion raging,

Expir'd in seas of blood.

Sons of Greeks, &c.

\* Para, about the fourth of a farthing.

\* Constantinople, "*Ἐπὶ ἑπτά ὄρη*."

## TRANSLATION OF THE ROMAIC SONG,

“ Μπεῶ μες τῷ περίβῳ  
 “ Ὡραϊστῇ Χάιδῃ, &c.”

The song from which this is taken is a great favourite with the young girls of Athens of all classes. Their manner of singing it is by verses in rotation, the whole number present joining in the chorus. I have heard it frequently at our “*χοροὶ*” in the winter of 1810-11. The air is plaintive and pretty.

## 1.

I ENTER thy garden of roses,  
 Belov'd and fair Haideé,  
 Each morning where Flora reposes,  
 For surely I see her in thee.  
 Oh, Lovely! thus low I implore thee,  
 Receive this fond truth from my tongue,  
 Which utters its song to adore thee,  
 Yet trembles for what it has sung;  
 As the branch, at the bidding of Nature,  
 Adds fragrance and fruit to the tree,  
 Through her eyes, through herevery feature,  
 Shines the soul of the young Haideé.

## 2.

But the loveliest garden grows hateful  
 When Love has abandon'd the bowers—  
 Bring me hemlock—since mine is ungrate-  
 ful,  
 That herb is more fragrant than flowers.  
 The poison, when pour'd from the chalice,  
 Will deeply embitter the bowl;  
 But when drank to escape from thy malice,  
 The draught shall be sweet to my soul.  
 Too cruel! in vain I implore thee  
 My heart from these horrors to save:  
 Will nought to my bosom restore thee?  
 Then open the gates of the grave!

## 3.

As the chief who to combat advances  
 Secure of his conquest before,  
 Thus thou, with those eyes for thy lances,  
 Hast pierc'd through my heart to its core.  
 Ah, tell me, my soul! must I perish  
 By pangs which a smile would dispel?  
 Would the hope, which thou once bad'st  
 me cherish,  
 For torture repay me too well?  
 Now sad is the garden of roses,  
 Belov'd but false Haideé!  
 There Flora all wither'd reposes,  
 And mourns o'er thine absence with me.

SPECIMEN OF ARNAOUT SONGS, AND  
 DICTION.

As a specimen of the Albanian or Arnaout dialect of the Illyric, I here insert two of their most popular choral songs, which are generally chaunted in dancing by men or women indiscriminately. The first words are merely a kind of chorus without meaning, like some in our own and all other languages.

## 1.

Bo, Bo, Bo, Bo, Bo, Bo,  
 Naciarura, popuso.  
*Lo, Lo, I come, I come; be thou silent.*

## 2.

Naciarura ña civin  
 Ha pe nderini ti hin.  
*I come, I run; open the door that I may enter.*

## 3.

Ha pe uderi escrotini  
 Ti vin ti mar servetini.  
*Open the door by haloes, that I may take my turban.*

## 4.

Calliriote me surme  
 Ea ha pe pse dua tive.  
*Caliriotes\* with the dark eyes, open the gate that I may enter.*

## 5.

Buo, Bo, Bo, Bo, Bo,  
 Gi egem spirta esimiro.  
*Lo, Lo, I hear thee, my soul.*

## 6.

Caliriote vu le funde  
 Ede vete tunde tunde.  
*An Arnaout girl, in costly garb, walks with graceful pride.*

## 7.

Caliriote me surme  
 Ti mi put e poi mi le.  
*Caliriot maid of the dark eyes, give me a kiss.*

## 8.

Se ti puta citi mora  
 Si mi ri ni veti udo gia.  
*If I have kissed thee, what hast thou gain-  
 ed? My soul is consumed with fire.*

## 9.

Va le ni il che cadale  
 Celo more, more celo.  
*Dance light/y, more gently, and gent/y  
 still.*

## 10.

Plu hari ti tirete  
 Plu haron cia pra seti.  
*Make not so much dust to destroy your  
 embroidered hose.*

The last stanza would puzzle a commen-  
 tator: the men have certainly buskins of the  
 most beautiful texture, but the ladies (to  
 whom the above is supposed to be addressed)  
 have nothing under their little yellow boots

\* The Albanese, particularly the women,  
 are frequently termed, “*Caliriotes*.” for  
 what reason I inquired in vain.

and slippers but a well-turned and sometimes very white ancle. The Arnaout girls are much handsomer than the Greeks, and their dress is far more picturesque. They preserve their shape much longer also, from being always in the open air. It is to be observed, that the Arnaout is not a *written* language; the words of this song, therefore, are spelt according to their pronunciation. They are copied by one who speaks and understands the dialect perfectly and who is a native of Athens.

ON MENDICITY: ITS CAUSES, DIVERSITIES,  
AND MODE OF SUPPRESSION.

No. I.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—In pursuance of the plan proposed on the subject of Mendicity, I shall in the present letter, attempt to investigate some of the principal causes, the operations of which, increase the number and aggravate the crimes and wretchedness of the mendicant poor. But in order to attain a just estimate of these causes and their effects, a few previous observations on the general state of mendicity, will be indispensably necessary.

In the numerous assemblage comprehended under the indiscriminate appellation of Beggars, are to be found many who have formerly occupied conspicuous and respectable situations in the highest classes of society; and as great a diversity of disposition, conduct, and character, as exists throughout its various gradations. Descendants from nobility—merchants, who have lived in splendor and opulence—members of the learned professions, who have merited public estimation—soldiers and seamen, disabled by wounds and diseases, while gloriously asserting their country's cause, but now—"condemned to beg through realms their valour saved;"—in fine, associates of all ranks, ages, and dispositions, whom either idleness, vice, inevitable calamity, or unforeseen and unmerited misfortune, compels to quit their former ranks, are united in the wretched and degraded fraternity of Beggars.

The transition from mendicity to robbery, with all its attendant crimes, not excepting even those flagrant instances of deliberate atrocity, which have recently disgraced the metropolis, is frequently too secret for detection, and too rapid for prevention. It is, therefore, not only illiberal, but unjust, to condemn the police or its officers, for want of vigilance or energy, when such casual instances of sanguinary violence occur. All laws which the legislature may enact for the prevention, the detection, or the more severe punishment appointed to public depredators, must be inefficacious, and are therefore impolitic and unjust, while Mendicity, the pro-

lific parent and nurse of their crimes, is suffered to exist.

The whole system of our poor laws, is founded on the principle that no such state of society should be tolerated. A Beggar, by whatever means he becomes such, is *legally* stigmatised with the most opprobrious appellations;—*vagrant—vagabond—rogue—criminal!*—he is pointed out as an object of general detestation;—is treated as an outcast from society;—and subjected frequently to the undeserved infliction of punishment! Nor does even this impolitic, legal persecution, terminate the hardship and injustice he is doomed to suffer. For after being thus exasperated to hostility, and instigated to vengeance against that society which has indignantly disclaimed him, and those laws which have pronounced him an *unconvicted criminal*—an *hereditary rascal*—should the title of Beggar or Rogue, be (as probably it is) his only patrimony—he yields himself a willing victim to desperation and criminality; and not seldom he terminates a life of misery and depravity, by an untimely death of disease or of ignominy!

Is not this indiscriminate, sweeping sentence of our poor laws, against this unfortunate class, falling like a storm from heaven, "equally on the just, and on the unjust," too likely to issue in such direful effects? Does it not seize in its paralyzing grasp, all sexes, ages, and conditions?—men, women, children, infants, the blind, the lame, the deaf, the dumb, the soldier or seaman, deprived of his sight, his limbs, and his subsistence? Are not these mutilated victims of war, and all the "houseless children of want," amounting to an aggregate of many thousands, liable alike to the cruel imputations and undistinguishing violence of such impolitic rigour?—It would appear incredible that there should be, even at this day, on our statute books, a law inflicting the penalty of DEATH! on any *wounded* soldier or sailor, who should be convicted of begging; were it not well known that our humane, enlightened, and *truly Honourable* Commons' House of Parliament, had very recently determined on a bill for its repeal.

The liberality and intelligence of our present legislature, judges, and magistrates, will receive, as they most justly merit, the praises of ages yet unborn, for their invariable endeavors to mitigate the severity of our Poor Laws, and of many *other* penal statutes, which they evidently conceive to be "more honoured in the breach, than in the observance." There cannot possibly be adduced, a more incontrovertible argument for the repeal, or at least the legislative mitigation, of such sanguinary and unequal statutes.

The necessary effect of such laws, is to discourage prosecution, and increase criminals;



hereby augmenting and perpetuating the enormities they were intended to prevent, or abolish.

This truth is fully exemplified in the instance under our present consideration. All Beggars, are legally accounted and designated, Rogues and Vagabonds, although not punished as such, unless actually guilty of some crime. Lazy infamous impostors, and artful vicious hypocrites, are thus permitted, and encouraged, to practise their nefarious deceptions with impunity, and even to revel in vulgar luxury and gross sensuality, by imposing on charity and humanity, while they laugh at the cullibility of the public. The relations therefore, we so frequently hear of their nocturnal festivals, and orgies, however exaggerated, may probably be founded on truth. This is surely in itself, a strong argument for the abolition of mendicancy; and, in times like the present, an intolerable grievance. But an evil still more deplorable, results from such impolitic connivance at imposture, and such indiscriminate mixture of guilt with innocence, plenty with want, and intemperance with famine!

Why should it be still permitted that impudent impostures should be augmented and encouraged by successful villainy, while the hardships, the numbers, and the misery of the probably well disposed mendicants, and their infant offspring, are proportionally augmented by this misplaced lenity and forbearance?

During the last three months, at the commencement of which period, the Inquiry into the State of Mendicancy in the Metropolis and its Vicinity, was revived, I have, Sir, acquired a considerable degree of information from actual experience. The result of this has fully confirmed me in the opinion I have always been induced, from a favorable estimate of human nature, to entertain, that it is unjust and illiberal to stigmatize the *whole* class of Beggars, with the imputations of idle, hypocritical, and flagitious.

But even if so unjust and uncharitable a conclusion were as true as I am certain it can be by various examples be proved erroneous, what will those censors of human conduct, who, though conscious of their own fallibility, are unwilling to make the least allowance for the failings of others, say, with respect to the hard and most pitiable condition of the *infant* Mendicant? If the parents of these ill-fated children, are patient, honest, virtuous, humane, and affectionate, as I *know* some, and *believe* many others of them to be, yet even when thus far favoured, do not their children experience, on their entrance into existence, "all the corporal sufferings that flesh is heir to?" Are they not exposed to hunger, cold, nakedness, and disease? Bad as this condition is, it is the *best* an infant beggar can ex-

pect; and as the child advances in years, various temptations to depravity arise, even from the unhappy circumstances in which it was placed at its birth! But if its parents be of the worst (and it is greatly to be feared, the most numerous) class of beggars, it will, in addition to its corporal sufferings, be not only tempted by circumstances, but instructed by precept and example, and systematically trained from its earliest capability of receiving instruction, to every species of imposture, depredation, and villainy.

Ill-fated, wretched, and noxious beings!—Outcasts of the most civilised community—neglected by the most humane and enlightened government on earth, surely the time must soon arrive (if it be not already come) for you to attract the notice of the British legislature!

Every motive, human and divine, must urge them to ameliorate the condition, alleviate the miseries, and prevent the crimes of these ill-fated children. The benevolent and successful institution, by which a small number are annually rescued from destruction, may (it is hoped) stimulate government to the redemption of thousands from their present deplorable state of suffering and criminality.—Thus encouraged and protected, they would become useful and industrious members of that community which they have too long been permitted to injure;—gallant defenders of their country's cause against foreign hostility; and loyal subjects of that government, to which they would (under the favour of heaven) be indebted for every blessing which can render life desirable.—But, forbearing to intrude farther at present on your limits, and the patience of your readers, I remain, Sir, &c.

London, April 1812.

BRITANNICUS.

#### ANTICIPATED DEMOLITION OF TEMPLE-BAR.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

SIR,—I was born one of a numerous family, who all resided in different spots on the outskirts of the city of London. When I first saw the light, my habitation was most pleasantly situated, for, by looking eastward, I could survey the riches and commerce of London; and, by casting my eyes westward, was solaced with the prospect of fields and green trees. My brothers were all equally well settled in life, and, from our compact frame and healthy appearance, we seemed likely to live to a good old age. But, alas! who in this Harlequin world can speculate upon the occurrences of the morrow? As wealth and commerce increased, London increased too, enveloped our habitations in smoke and noise, and, forgetful of the services our family had rendered her in her for-

mer wars, began to find that we stood in her way. A combination was forthwith formed against us, and I have had the horror of witnessing the death of all my brothers! A relation indeed, but not in the direct line of the family, continues to pick up a scanty subsistence in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, but if it were not for the kind notice always taken of him by a very respectable monthly publication, he would be totally forgotten by the public.

For myself, if I could but be convinced of my safety, my situation is by no means unpleasant. My time, from ten o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon, is employed in surveying from my windows, the bustle and eagerness of the crowds that, with anxious countenances, and eyes intent on the god of riches, press on each other, and throng the streets of London. From the latter period till seven in the evening, I study the gay and careless physiognomy of that class of people who pass under my windows from the city, to the pit of the play-houses, and am frequently diverted at Christmas time with the sight of a youthful face thrust out of a hackney-coach window, surveying with dismay the crowd of competitors for a place in the theatre, and urging the tardy driver to quicken his pace. The time forward till midnight, I spend in hearing the valiant exclamations of those roaring sons of Bacchus, who, accompanied by the daughters of Venus, signalize themselves by breaking windows with halfpence, bending bell-wires, and stealing lanterns from sleeping watchmen.

But the seasons of my highest festivity, are Tuesday and Saturday nights. Then, "perish commerce," and hey for the Opera! The sober city is emptied of half its natives: figs, hops, soap, tripe, and turpentine, are left to the guardianship of porters and housemaids; while merchants, manufacturers, brokers, clerks, and shopkeepers, smit with a taste for tweedledum and tweedledee, rush in tumultuous numbers through my gates, to mix with the motley tribe in the Haymarket. Thence they of course adjourn to pass the night farther westward, and I see them no more, till the morning sun lights them home to the joys of Lloyd's, Batson's, Sweeting's-Alley, and the Custom-house Quay.

I cannot here, consistently with a proper regard to my own dignity, omit to mention, that, upon certain grand occasions, when the King pays a visit to the loyal inhabitants of the city, I am apt to be out of humour, so much so, that I have more than once purposely shut my doors in his majesty's face, nor can he gain admittance till he has knocked *three times*, and in terms of great civility delivered his message, with a request that I would let him pass. Whether the crown has taken offence at this cavalier behaviour, and wishes in future to enter the city without paying

toll, or whether the citizens of London are become weary of such a narrow and old-fashioned neighbour as myself, I know not; but a report has reached my ears, that I am about to fall a martyr to the general rage for freedom and fresh air, and to be kicked out of the way to give a free passage to the crowds who enter my gates to get money, and go out at them to spend it.

In this unfortunate predicament it occurred to me, that you, as taking a general Panoramic view of the whole town, could inform me whether it is our sovereign's pleasure that I should follow my murdered brethren, or whether the inhuman project originated in the sagacious debates of the Lord Mayor and Common Council. I am all anxiety for your reply; but if my fate is fixed, am determined to stand firm to the last.—Yours, &c.

TEMPLE-BAR.

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ALLEVIATIONS TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF  
HUSBANDMEN, IN WILTSHIRE.

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To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—When statements of hardships or grievances, taken from confined local observations, are given as generally applicable, or more extensively so than is warranted; they tend, as every one must allow, to do serious mischief; though made with never so good an intention. In such light, I consider the relation of your well-meaning correspondent, "*Philanthropos*," in page 706 of your last Panorama.

Having been born, and passed great part of my life, in the county to which he alludes (Wiltshire), I can safely oppose to his affecting statement, one very different and much more consolatory, so far as concerns the condition of the poor in three or four parishes, with which I happen to be more immediately connected. In those, though the labourer's nominal weekly wages, during several months in the year, may not exceed 9 or 10 shillings; yet are there many other sources, whence his means derive considerable augmentation. For instance, his master, generally speaking, allows him sufficient *wheat* for his family, at a sum under the market price;—often *cheese* and *butter*, at a like favorable rate;—and not unfrequently, *milk* from the dairy, and *meat* killed on the farm. These, Sir, make his *actual* earnings, or means of livelihood, much greater than his nominal pay:—besides the liberty frequently given him of working by measure, and earning the utmost he can. The labourer's wife too, during many of the winter and spring months, is pretty constantly employed in out-door work, such as hoeing, weeding, pea and bean planting, &c. &c.; and thereby earns several shillings per week. During

haymaking and harvest, the wife, of course, and her children, if able, have constant employ; and her and her husband's wages or earnings are materially higher. If their children exceed *two*, they have an allowance from the parish; after a more liberal rate, too, than that mentioned by your correspondent;—so much so, indeed, that I have known a man with a large family, receive from the parish rate, in addition to the earnings of himself, wife, and children, from 25 to 30s. a month:—such allowances being, in the parishes alluded to, always regulated by the current price of bread. If very poor, and unable to provide cloaths and necessary furniture, besides some charitable donation or other, which will be found in most parishes, they have occasionally different parts of dress, linen, blankets, &c., furnished them by the parish. And a medical person is appointed and paid by the parish, to attend them in sickness.

As to their eating *barley food*, I believe it sometimes happens:—though I most heartily wish that it never did. However, in the instances, wherein it has occurred to my observation, it has been chiefly owing to want of economy, and to an improvident indulgence, when the means were, for a moment, in possession.

If you, Sir, were to visit the village church and village circles, on a *Sunday*, you would not, by the uniformly decent, and occasionally expensive appearance of the poorer classes, be led to believe they were at all in want of wholesome food:—or you would be readily convinced that, if they were, the fault must be their own.

In one of the parishes, to which I particularly allude,—when the whole rental of its land, &c. was not more than £3,000 a year, and the population under 1,000, the expence of maintaining the poor, who stood in need of assistance, has, in one year, amounted to £1,200:—and, in general, it approaches near to £1,000!

Surely, Sir, under such circumstances, the poor, thus provided for, can have no vast reason to complain; unless the means, appropriated for their maintenance, be, as I do not believe they are, strangely and corruptly misapplied!

Still, I do not affect to deny the individual facts, of which *Philanthropos* speaks. But I, also, have represented facts. And I am persuaded that his statement is not a fair criterion of the general state of the poor in *Wiltshire*, or in the principal parts of this happy, flourishing, and enviable island!

I am, Sir, yours, &c. D.

[It is probable that this subject will receive further illustration: it certainly is open to explanation, and indeed demands it.]

#### SPEECH OF SIR JOHN NICHOLL, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

[Printed from a copy revised and privately circulated among his friends, by the author.]

The question was introduced on Tuesday, Feb. 4, by Lord Morpeth; as already recorded in p. 745, where the purport, merely, of Sir John's sentiments is given.

In order to arrive at a correct judgment upon this subject, it is proper to divest it of all terms and names which only tend to distort it; to separate it from general topics, with which it is very remotely connected; to mark out the true point for consideration, and to keep that point constantly in view; to ascertain where the presumption lies, and to which side the burden of proof belongs. It is not altogether unnecessary to guard ourselves on these particulars; for, in these discussions, we are in the habit of hearing much of excluding the Catholics from their "natural rights," of depriving them of their "constitutional privileges," of Catholic "emancipation," as if they were in a state of slavery; we hear declamations on the odiousness of "persecution and intolerance," and on the value of "civil and religious liberty," as if there were many conflicting opinions upon those subjects. In the present enlightened state of society there is hardly an educated and intelligent person who does not hold in detestation and abhorrence, any approach towards persecution and intolerance,—who does not hold, in the highest estimation, the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Surely it is not necessary that a man should cease to be a Christian, in order not to be a bigot; or should lay aside religious preference, and become equally indifferent to all religions, in order not to be intolerant. If those who, from a regard to toleration itself, and to civil liberty, are anxious to preserve the Constitution, in Church and State, as, at present, by law established, are yet to be charged with attempting to raise a cry of "No Popery," and of "the Church being in danger," when, in reality, an attempt is made artfully to raise a cry against them of bigotry, persecution, and intolerance, the artifice ought to be pointed out and guarded against. On the one hand, no person can seriously believe that those respectable Members of the Legislature, who think that further concessions ought to be granted to the Catholics, have it in view to pull down the Church of England and to introduce Popery; on the other hand, this admission may fairly be claimed from their candour, that those who think the concessions ought not to be granted, have yet no disposition to persecution and intolerance. The true ground, upon which we ought fairly to meet, is this: can these concessions be made with safety to the Constitution?—if they can, reason and justice appear to require that they should be granted; if they cannot, reason and justice,—justice to the rest of the nation,—to the Protestants of Ireland in particular, and even to the Catholics themselves,—require that they should be withheld.

Perhaps the very term, "Concessions," will be objected to. The Catholics, it will be said,

do not come to ask concessions, but to demand their rights, their birthrights, their natural rights. In this country it is rather too late to enter into a discussion of the "Natural Rights of Man." In consuetudinary societies, natural rights must necessarily be abridged for the promotion and security of social order. The Constitution of this country has already defined what portion of those rights must be taken away; we must presume that as large a portion of our natural rights has been left to us, as is consistent with the order and happiness of civil society;—if there has not, let it be fairly and openly avowed, that it is the Constitution itself you propose to alter.

Instead of thus avowing the real proposition, other terms are resorted to; it is their "constitutional privileges," "their share in the Constitution," that the Catholics claim. The fallacy of this pretension exposes itself. Where are these privileges to be found but in the Laws of the Constitution?—If the Laws give these privileges, it is unnecessary to apply to Parliament; they already have them. If the Laws exclude them from these privileges; then, again, it is the Constitution you propose to alter.

Terms, however, still less defined, are then resorted to. The "principle and spirit" of the Constitution, "these would extend religious liberty as widely as possible."—Thank God! they would carry the blessings of Toleration as far as can possibly be done with safety to the Constitution itself. But it is still to be presumed, that the laws which have, at various times, been made for the improvement of the Constitution, have been framed in its true "spirit and principle," and with a due regard to "Religious Liberty;"—and yet, hitherto, it has not been thought safe by those laws to concede to the Catholics what they now demand. What is the very leading principle and essential character of our constitutional laws, so far as they regard this subject? *the security of the Protestant Establishment.* It was for the sake of securing the Protestant Church, that the Revolution, so fondly termed the "glorious" Revolution, was principally effected. It is for the security of that Church, that the Sovereign *must* be a Protestant; that the Royal Consort *must* be a Protestant; that the Ministers of the Sovereign *must* be Protestant; that the Parliament *must* be Protestant. It is for the security of that Church that the House of Brunswick sits upon the British Throne;—why, then, the constitutional principle of extending religious liberty has its boundary; it is limited by whatever is necessary to the security of the Protestant Established Church.

Let it, at the same time, be recollected, that this constitutional anxiety for the safety of the Protestant Church, is not founded in a bigotted hostility to Popery, merely as a different mode of worship, and a different construction of Divine Revelation,—not founded merely in religious preference, and in a difference of tenets; but it is founded also in an anxiety for the very safety of civil and religious liberty—an anxiety growing out of experience. Experience had proved that the Roman Catholic Church had a strong tendency to Arbitrary Power and to Intolerance;—experience had taught our Ancestors at the Revolution, (and its impressions should not be effaced

from our recollection, nor from that of our latest posterity,) that Popery, on the one hand, and Puritanism, on the other, were not very congenial with civil and religious liberty. The Church of England, standing between the two extremes, had been found favorable to both; and its Altar was considered as the soundest basis on which to set up the Palladium of our National Freedom.

Seeing, then, that the Constitution itself, particularly as settled, in this respect, at the Revolution, and, as it exists (with some subsequent improvements) at this day, has, hitherto, thought it necessary to exclude the Catholics from a certain portion of the Government of the Country; seeing, also, that the same exclusion existed in Ireland, while a separate Kingdom and having a distinct Legislature, and that it was not only continued upon the Union between the two Kingdoms, (whatever might be the expectations formed by the Catholics of any subsequent change) but that the preservation of the Established Church of England and Ireland has been expressly declared to be "an essential and fundamental part of the Union;"—where lies the presumption?—It is not meant to be asserted that the Legislature may not make alterations and improvements in the Constitution (so far, at least, as is consistent with *good faith* to the Protestants of Ireland, who are parties very importantly interested in this question, both in the preservation of their Church and of their property); but all that is, at present, attempted to be established, is the true ground upon which the consideration of the question commences, and from which it sets out. Surely it must be admitted that the *presumption* is in favour of the existing Constitution, and the *burden of proof* lies upon the Catholic; he and his advocates must make out their reasons for altering the Constitution.—Here is no new principle of exclusion to be set up—no established privilege to be taken away. The Catholic has no right to call upon his opponents to argue this as a question of Exclusion and Restriction, against which the presumption lies; that question has already been decided by the Constitution; he must establish his case for *altering* the Constitution;—and must shew that, what hitherto could not be done with safety and propriety, may now be effected with advantage and with security.

Not only does the proof lie upon the Catholic, but its clearness must be proportioned to the magnitude of what is asked, and the risk in granting it. At present, no specific proposition is brought forward; yet, on the other hand, no former demands are given up, nor are any counter concessions offered. Referring, therefore, to former claims, they ask, and they propose to accept, no less than "full, complete, unqualified" participation of political power."

Now, if, upon examination, this shall appear not to be giving up a little on the part of the Protestant Government in order to confer a great benefit on the whole Catholic Body; but that, while it is conferring comparatively a small benefit upon Catholics in general, it may be risking every thing to the Protestant Establishments, particularly to those of Ireland.—In that case, the safety of the measure should be made out to be clear and manifest; its safety should be



proved not by specious reasonings and theoretical refinements, for against those are to be placed past experience, and the uniform decisions of our Ancestors. The chance of partial benefit will not justify the risk of universal calamity. Under the Constitution, as it exists, the nation has enjoyed the greatest blessings; Liberty—Toleration—Wealth—Tranquillity—external Greatness—and domestic Happiness. Before we risk these enjoyments, by an important alteration in the Constitution,—by admitting, into a full participation of the powers of the State, a description of persons whom the Constitution (no matter for what cause, religious or other) has, hitherto, judged it necessary to exclude, it ought to be made clear, almost to moral demonstration, that the change can be safely made.

Let, then, the true question for consideration be constantly kept in sight. It is not whether the Catholics are loyal; the great body of them are loyally attached to the Constitution and to the Empire, and would be more universally so, were they not led astray by wicked and designing persons, who, to answer purposes of their own, endeavour to excite the Catholics to turbulence. It is not, whether they shall have full toleration; they have it already. It is not whether they shall be protected in their persons and in their properties, they are under the protection of the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects:—but whether they shall unconditionally share in every part of political power.

That some qualifications may be required for admission into the exercise of particular parts of political power will hardly be denied, since it is a principle that runs through almost every branch of Constitutional Law. That religious opinion may be a proper qualification, should not be brought into discussion; otherwise it may be necessary to defend the propriety of requiring the Sovereign himself to be a Protestant;—but the true point to be discussed (from which ground the advocates of the Catholics should not be suffered to shift the question), is this, the necessity and Safety of making the change, and which can only be established by some great change of circumstances.

What, then, is this great change?—Has the Roman Catholic Religion changed its tendency and its great leading characters?—Invidious imputations against that Religion, (which can only produce irritation, where mutual kindness is so desirable,) should be carefully avoided. Whether the principles of a Dispensing and a Deposing Power, and of keeping faith with heretics, now or ever did exist, need not be discussed. How far the abuse of such a pretension might take place to mislead the low and ignorant, may be one question; but against the enlightened Catholic, against the higher orders of that persuasion, the imputation of such principles must be unfounded.

Particular tenets of that Religion, such as Transubstantiation, the worship of the Virgin, and the like, are still less material in considering this question, which is to be examined in a political, and not in a religious point of view.

But the political Tendency of that Religion to arbitrary Power and Intolerance, and its leading characters, namely, the Dominion of the Priest-

hood over the Flock, and the Authority of the Pope over the Priesthood;—are these qualities changed?—and, while they exist, can these claims be safely admitted?

What is this Power of the Pope?—an Authority of the most extensive kind, vested in a *Foreigner*, not under the controul of the State; and that *Foreigner* (whatever be the character of the individual who, at present, fills the station) must be, as long as Europe remains in its present condition, a mere instrument in the hands of France.

The influence of the Priesthood over the Flock, is also nearly without limit; it is not confined to religious instruction, but extends itself into all their civil, their social, and their domestic concerns. The Tendency of such an Influence, under such an Authority, has shewn itself in all past times.

The existence of *Dangers* from these circumstances has been so repeatedly admitted by the best Friends of the Catholic Cause, that it seems unnecessary to enter into a discussion of it. By the best Friends of the Catholics are meant, not those who are endeavouring to mislead and inflame them for views of their own, but those respectable Members of the two Houses of Parliament, who, at different times, have brought forward and supported their petitions. They have been sensible of these dangers, and have distinctly and repeatedly admitted their existence. A short passage or two from the celebrated Letter of a noble Lord, intitled to high respect, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford,\* will serve to prove the assertion. “With the just and salutary extension of Civil Rights to your Body, “must be combined, if tranquillity and union “be our object, other extensive and complicated arrangements—all due provision must be made “for the inviolable maintenance of the Religious and Civil Establishments of the United “Kingdom: such at least has always been my “own declared opinions.”—“Among these “measures I pointed out the proposal of vesting “in the Crown an effectual Negative on the Appointment of your Bishops. That suggestion “had previously been brought forward in the “House of Commons to meet the just expectations, not of any bigotted or interested Champions of Intolerance, but of men of the purest intentions and most enlightened judgment “—men willing to do all justice to the Loyalty “of your present Bishops, but not unreasonably alarmed at any possibility by which functions “of such extensive influence might hereafter be “connected with a Foreign interest hostile to the “Tranquillity of your country: a Danger recently very much increased by the Captivity “and Deposal of the Head of your Church, by the seizure of his Dominions, and by the declared intention of that hostile Government to “assume, in future, the exclusive nomination “of his Successors.”—“When I speak of the “necessity of combining with the accomplishment of your wishes, provisions of just security to others, I am no less desirous of consulting every reasonable apprehension on your “part. To the forms indeed of those securities

\* See the letter of Lord Grenville to Lord Fingal given at large in *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 996.

"I attach comparatively little importance."—The necessity, then, of Securities, in some form or other, against Foreign Influence,—of complicated arrangements for domestic tranquillity,—of provisions for the inviolable maintenance of the civil and religious Establishments of the United Kingdom,—is here distinctly stated, not by a "bigotted Champion of Intolerance," but by the great Leader of the Catholic Advocates.—The same admission has been repeatedly made, by other eminent Supporters of the Catholic Cause.

Whether any such barriers and arrangements can be devised as shall afford sufficient Security, cannot at present be examined; because none are now proposed,—nor hitherto have any that appear satisfactory been any where stated. The Negative to be vested in the Crown on the appointment of Bishops, has since been rejected and disavowed by the Catholics, notwithstanding "the acquiescence of their Church in similar arrangements under other Governments, and the express consent formerly given by the most considerable of their own Bishops." The demand now seems to be made on their part, of unconditional Concession, without any Guard or Security whatever; and, what is still more strange, these supporters of the Catholics, from some unaccountable change in their opinions, appear ready to go that length in their concessions!!!—And what is it that is now demanded?—That which does not exist in any Country, Catholic or Protestant; namely, that the Government of the Church shall be wholly independent of the State, while the Members of that Church, thus denying the authority of the State, shall yet fully participate in the exercise of all its political powers.

The want of these Securities, (no proposition of a *such* being made, nor any plan of them suggested for consideration; on the contrary, the necessity of them being now apparently denied) might furnish sufficient grounds for rejecting the present motion at once. For, surely, in a matter of this importance and magnitude, Parliament may reasonably expect some statement at least to be made of what is intended to be afterwards proposed, before it takes any one step towards giving its countenance and encouragement to the measure.

But the Proposition should not be rejected upon partial considerations and formal objections, which may only serve to keep alive the continued agitation of a subject so desirable to be set at rest. It will be more frank and proper to consider briefly, the Advantages which have been at different times suggested as likely to arise from these Concessions, and the Securities which have been hinted at as tending to prevent danger.

Among the Advantages suggested, it is said that the Empire will be consolidated and strengthened, and the Catholics be induced more freely to enter our Fleets and Armies;—that Conciliation and Satisfaction will be produced:—and, it is added, that the Concessions must ultimately be granted, because demanded by so large a body of subjects.

In regard to the Consolidation of the Empire, much doubt may be entertained whether that consequence is not visionary,—nay, whether, to admit the Catholics to a full participation of power, will not be sowing the seeds of disunion and

contest in the Government and in the Empire, Discordant materials seldom coalesce and unite, so as to produce strength. It may be asked, why should difference of religious opinions produce political discord?—It is sufficient to answer, that it always has produced that effect,—that it produces it at the present moment,—and that until Human Nature is altered, and Man, under the lights of the New Philosophy, shall cease to be a religious animal, it will probably continue to produce the same effect, and to be made (as it has been termed) a stepping stone to ambition, and to the acquisition of political power.

It has, indeed, been asserted that this equality of political power will even tend to the Security of the Protestant Interests in Ireland!—but, as the reasonings upon which the assertion was made, have not been disclosed, it seems difficult to conjecture how the increased power of the Catholics is to strengthen the Security of the Irish Protestants, in the enjoyment either of their Altars, or of their Estates!!

The Consolidation of the Empire (which is the proposed advantage now under examination) appears to have been much more effectually secured by the Legislative Union of the Three Kingdoms.—That Union will be best cemented by the communication of Commercial Advantages, and of Agricultural Improvements; by the interchange of personal kindness, and a free intercourse between the People; by laying aside all local distinctions, and considering the Three Kingdoms as one Country; by ceasing to misrepresent the truth, and to impose upon the ignorant by holding out to the Irish that they are neglected, degraded, and oppressed part of the Nation. Notwithstanding these misrepresentations, the great body is attached to the Empire, and not disposed to separate from Great Britain, or to unite themselves to France; they promptly and gallantly enter our Fleets and Armies; nay, it is frequently asserted in this House, that they fight the battles of the Country, even beyond their proportionate numbers. The exclusion, which, in truth does not extend to above forty officers, to high commands in the Navy and Army, and to seats in the Legislature,—situations certainly of high value to the superior order of the Catholics, and, by refined reasoning, of some value even to the lower orders,—does not come sufficiently near to the latter to affect them very sensibly; and, probably, does not cause one man the less to enlist as a Soldier, or to enter as a Sailor. Let it, however, not be understood that any man ought unnecessarily to be excluded from situations that are open to his fellow subjects,—but that is a question of political expediency. The Constitution must balance, and, it is to be presumed, has weighed the advantages and disadvantages,—and the disadvantages (so far as respects the Strength and Consolidation of the Empire) of excluding even the higher classes from the situations referred to, do not appear to possess that extreme importance which is attempted to be given to them.

The Hardship upon the higher classes is certainly considerable, but stands justified by the grounds of expediency upon which the Constitution has founded the exclusion. In point of principle, however, the Hardship is diminished

by the Union; since the Catholics who, while Ireland was a separate Kingdom, formed four-fifths of the population of that country, and were yet excluded from its Government, may now, with more appearance of justice, be excluded from sharing in the Government of the United Empire, of whose entire population they form only one-fifth part.

The next Advantage held out, is "Conciliation and Satisfaction." That Concession will conciliate and satisfy the Catholics is at least contrary to past experience; the fact being, that while Restriction was most severe, the Catholics were most quiet; and, ever since Concessions have begun, they have been most dissatisfied; and their demands have progressively increased. The fact only is stated. That some inconvenience may have attended the taking off restrictions, furnishes no sufficient reason against the propriety of that measure—far otherwise—still less, would it justify the re-enacting of those restrictions. But when Conciliation and Satisfaction are held out as Advantages which would follow from Concession, past experience renders it probable that the expectation of those consequences may be disappointed.

Suppose that all the demands now made were conceded; would the measure stop there?—would the Catholics be satisfied?—That is hardly possible; for other measures, some of smaller, some of greater importance, must follow; because they would stand upon the same principle—such as the Repeal of all Restrictions upon the English Catholics—the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts—the Non-payment of Tithes by the Irish Catholics to the Protestant Establishment—a Catholic Establishment in Ireland. After these, would the Protestant Church of Ireland be quite secure?—would the *Estates held by Protestants* remain unassailed?—and are we quite sure that an attempt at Catholic Ascendancy, would not be made even in this Country?—Great privileges have been already granted to the Catholics; not only the free and secure exercise of their Religion, and equal protection to their persons and property; but a considerable share of political power has been conceded to them by the Elective Franchise. The Elective Franchise has given them an extensive influence over the Protestants themselves;—it has made the voice of the Catholics to be heard pretty distinctly in the Legislature. There is no danger of their interests being overlooked and neglected.

But it is said that, "the Concession *must* be made; it is demanded by four millions of subjects. In this demand they are determined to persevere year after year, till they obtain it from Parliament;" nay, even menaces are insinuated—"Insurrection and Rebellion—the Dissolution of the Union—and a total separation between the two Countries."

The firmness of the Legislature in the discharge of its duty to the Nation is not to be alarmed by such considerations. Menaces injure rather than assist the cause they are meant to promote. They will not extort Concessions. Extorted concessions never yet produced conciliation; they only serve to degrade those from whom they are extorted. The very attitude of intimidation assumed by the Catholics in Ireland seems of itself

a strong Objection to the making of any Concession at this time.

The Catholic Body, it is true, are numerous;—brave—high spirited—firm, and attached to their religion;—but their Protestant fellow subjects also, are not deficient in these qualities, and in numbers are four to one. The Legislature will not be readily prevailed upon to give up the Protestant Ascendancy. The kindness of the Protestants to their Catholic fellow Subjects, has no other boundary than what is necessary to the Security of their own Constitutional Establishments in Church and State; but they must have Security. The very numbers of the Catholics increase the danger of admitting them to a full share of power. If they were few, the boon might be granted with greater safety. But their numbers, though in some respects strengthening their claims, yet also fortifies the ground of refusal, and that on the main point,—namely, Security.

What, then, is the Security?—Of special arrangements for Domestic Tranquillity, and Barriers against Foreign Influence, we hear nothing—the only Security is one which the Constitution already provides, namely, a Protestant Sovereign.

In the first place, the Constitution has hitherto not thought that *alone* a sufficient Security; but it has encircled the Throne with Protestant Ministers, and with a Protestant Parliament. Stepping down however from that ground, yet looking prospectively to a future period, (for, in a matter of such extreme importance, we must not confine our view to the present moment) let us suppose a Monarch secretly inclined to the Catholic Religion, or one wholly indifferent to all Religion, attached to Catholic Favorites and Catholic Ministers—that, in the House of Commons there were a hundred Catholic Members, besides the usual influence of the Crown—that there were Catholics mixed in all parts of the State, in all the powers of the Government, and in high Military command—backed by four millions of population, under the influence of a Catholic Priesthood,—that Priesthood under the authority of a *Foreign Power*,—and that Power, in effect, France; would there be no danger to your Ecclesiastical Establishments, or your Civil Liberties, or rather to both?—for they will stand or fall together!—Even all the arrangements and barriers that could be formed might be swept away, and the Nation be involved in the horrors of a Civil and Religious War. It might have no resource but in Resistance and Revolution. If such calamities are even possible, the risk should not be run;—even the risk, even the possibility, even the apprehension, would be a calamity! The Nation would not passively deliver up their Protestant Church to a Catholic Court, nor their Civil Liberties to an arbitrary Government.—Let us not mistake the Silence of the Nation at this present moment for Insensibility to this subject; still less for Acquiescence in these claims. If the table of the House is not covered with Petitions, it is only because the People at large think at present that there is no chance of the claims being conceded,—but if they saw any appearance of it, the Voice of the Nation would probably be heard in pretty loud accents. Though the mild and benign

spirit of Toleration, which has long characterized our Constitution, and actuated our Church, has most happily extinguished religious antipathies, yet it is erroneous to suppose that the Nation is become indifferent to its Protestant Altars. It is anxious for their perfect Security, not only from religious preference, but because they are satisfied that with the Protestant Ascendancy are intimately interwoven the Civil Liberties of the People.

But, it may be asked, is the Exclusion then necessarily to be perpetual?—certainly not—a Change of circumstances may render an Extension of Privileges secure. The most important change is from Ignorance to Knowledge, from Turbulence to Civil and Social Order. The Danger, in a considerable degree, arises from the great mass of the Catholics,—those in whom the *physical force* of the body resides,—being, through their Ignorance, under the entire Dominion of their Priesthood. This Physical Force, under that Influence, connected with Foreign Authority, and guided by the higher classes fully sharing in political power, might be applied to the most dangerous purposes; and, unless human nature itself is changed, the attempt of so applying it is probable. A participation of power between parties who materially differ upon some great principle, has never yet existed without each attempting to gain the Ascendancy. This is no reflection on the Catholics. The love of power is universal. The Protestants equally possess it. They have the Ascendancy;—they have it justly: not only by the laws of the Constitution, but as being four-fifths of the Population of the Empire.—They use it mildly and moderately;—they maintain full Toleration;—under their Ascendancy, the greatest blessings have been enjoyed by the Nation—it is their Right, nay, it is their Duty, not to risk the loss of that Ascendancy.

But ameliorate the condition of the lower orders of the Catholics as much as possible—educate them—enlighten them—enable them to read, to examine, and to decide for themselves upon the great principles and precepts of Religion;—teach them to estimate the true value of Toleration, and the blessings of the British Constitution;—let them shew their Change and their Improvement by living in due submission and orderly obedience to the Laws;—then, and not till then, can further Concessions be safely granted to them.

This appears to be the view, which Parliament should take of the subject. It is highly desirable to come to a frank and open decision upon it; that being the most likely mode to produce Quiet. Suspense only fosters discontent. The Catholics cannot but be assured that the Legislature has felt the strongest disposition to give the most full and deliberate consideration to their claims; they have been repeatedly entertained and discussed; every argument which ability and zeal could suggest, have been offered in support of them.

Perseverance however is threatened.—Can the Catholics suppose that, upon a subject so vitally important to the best interests of the Nation, the Legislature will be teased into acquiescence by importunity?—still less, that it will be overawed by menace?—certainly not. It is only by a reference to the Reason and Conviction of Parlia-

ment, that they have any prospect of success to their application. Satisfy Parliament that the boon can be granted with perfect Safety to the Constitution, in Church and State, and it will be granted nearly with unanimity,—almost by acclamation.

But the proof lies upon the Catholics, and that proof must be clear. The Nation will not be satisfied that their constitutional liberties should be risked upon speculative opinions, and abstract refinements. The Stake is too important to be ventured on a mere calculation of chances. Let the Concessions proposed be stated with precision—the Barriers and Arrangements, which are to accompany them, be accurately set forth, and carefully examined, so as to assure us of perfect Security. If that course is not pursued, where are we to stop?—where can we make our stand with Safety, but at the point at which we are already arrived?—Without a Change in the condition of the Catholics, and without ample Securities, should the Protestant circle round the Throne be drawn still closer, we may, as that circle is diminishing, be carried on, even with accelerated velocity, towards a vortex, which would engulf in its abyss, the Protestant Throne,—the Religious Establishments,—and the Civil Liberties of the Nation.

#### MEDICAL ATTENTION TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I was so particularly struck with your remarks (page 534) accompanying the account of the different Institutions at Paris for the relief of *old age, sickness, &c.*, that I immediately communicated my thoughts on the subject to several of my friends;—all of whom agreed in opinion with me that a plan might be formed in London (somewhat, though not altogether similar), for the purpose of procuring the best medical advice, with the greatest prospect of success and ultimate utility.—And I have some notion that if we had correct *data*, on which to found our calculations, we might perhaps use our endeavours to promote some such undertaking—but not exactly on the French plan—that being already nearly anticipated, by the establishment of Dispensaries, &c.

What we are particularly in want of, is (if it can be procured) the annual average proportion of adults in a given number (say 100), whose indisposition is so great as to require the aid of a Physician.—If you or any of your readers can furnish this account (as well as any other useful hints) it will confer an obligation on, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

April, 1812.

D. L.

[This is an important matter to the Public. We shall be extremely ready to pay every attention to communications apparently *practicable*, in behalf, or furtherance of it.]



## PREDICTIONS : BUT NOT PROPHECIES.

I'll make assurance double sure,  
And take a bond of fate.

MACBETH.

ONE of the most remarkable incidents resulting from the French revolution ; was the prediction by Marat, some days before it took place, of the flight of the king of France from Paris. Yet, as all the world knows, that attempt was kept profoundly secret ; only a few trust worthy persons, and on whom no suspicion of having betrayed their trust, ever rested, were confided in on that occasion. Every particular of it has been published, by the marquis de Bouillé, or by M. Weber ; but nothing was known to either of them, as to the means by which the intention was revealed. Perhaps, the following anecdote may contribute to confirm the opinion of those who maintain the domination of a certain over-ruling combination of events which they call *fate* ; and which others, with almost equal wisdom, denominate *bad luck, ill stars, &c. &c.*

In its day nothing was more famous than Marat's publication *L'Ami du Peuple*, but Javard, not Marat was the author of it. [Marat however was the editor.] To obtain intelligence, Javard assumed disguises and formed connections of every description : he laid under contribution for anecdotes and tales, the porters of great men, the femmes-de-chambre of great ladies, the intendants of great houses, clerks from behind counters, favourites, mistresses, and who not ?

It so happened that among his intimates was a washer-woman, whose customers were of rank, and among them several ladies of the court. About a week before the intended escape of Louis XVI. she found in the pockets—(which were sent to her be washed) of a lady attached to the person of the Queen the fragments of a letter torn, but not so effectually as to be beyond replacing, and by this proceeding to be rendered legible. Among other phrases utterly unintelligible, some were discovered that expressed clearly enough what they were intended for. They imported that—"the papers are ready ; the carriages for the journey are in a forward state of preparation, &c." The washer-woman transmitted this letter to Javard :—Javard understood it ; and communicated it to Marat ; and Marat prophesied on the strength of this information. The consequences are known.

It may be worth while, before we quit this subject, to remark that Javard was in the habit of conveying his intelligence to Marat by signs, previously agreed on. For instance, different stars signified different persons attached to the court. This removes all wonder at the conduct of the mason, who

when commissioned to visit, or rather to arrest, Lalande the astronomer, considered as damnable signs of aristocracy, the stars which he found delineated without order or number in the multitude of papers found in that philosopher's study.

The following instance of prediction fulfilled describes in lively terms the manners of the Turks as combatants, and the dangers to which those are exposed who engage in war with that people. If it should also eventually become cautionary on the subject of spies to some of our heedless young officers, who know no people but their brother John Bulls, the publicity now given to it may prove useful, perhaps salutary as well to the nation as to individuals.

During the last war between Austria and Turkey, the German Baron de W. had a command in the hussars of Czekler. He used afterwards frequently to relate an adventure that befell him while he was in the field.

At the opening of a campaign, I went with a corps of recruits from Mielos-Var in Transylvania to the army, then near Orsova. In a village on the road, near the camp, lived a gipsy sutler, to whom my raw soldiers, nothing deficient in superstition, applied to have their fortunes told. I ridiculed them for it, and in a jeering manner held out my hand to the Oracular Sybil. *The twentieth of August !* said she, with a very significative air, without adding a syllable. I urged her to explain herself, but she only repeated those words ; and as I was going away, she bawled after me *the twentieth of August !* It may reasonably be supposed that this date was strongly fixed in my memory. We arrived at the army, the fatigues and dangers of which we shared in common with others. All the world knows, that in that campaign the Turks took no prisoners. Their chiefs put the price of a ducat on every head brought into their camp. Both Janissaries and Spahis understood this language very well, and omitted no opportunity to deserve the reward. This was especially fatal to our advanced guards. There was seldom a night on which the Turks did not come in numbers superior to those of our posts, in search of heads. Their expeditions were conducted with so great secrecy and promptitude, that they rarely failed ; and often at day break, a part of the camp was found under the protection of headless carcasses only. The Prince of Cobourg determined to send every night strong pickets of cavalry beyond the line of sentinels to protect them. These pickets were composed of one hundred to two hundred men, but the Turkish Generals not to suffer trade to fail, sent still larger detachments to continue the custom, and these of course

brought them in more considerable returns. The piquet service therefore, became so serious, that whoever was named for it, always set his affairs in order before he hazarded his person on duty.

Such was the situation of things in the month of August. A few battles had not effectively changed the position of the enemy. About a week before the *twentieth of August*, I saw my gypsy dame approach, from whom I had often bought provisions. She entered my tent, and "begged I would do her the favour to leave her a *legacy*, in case I should take my departure from this world, on the day she had had the honour to indicate : she also offered, on the contrary, that should I live to claim it, she would compliment me with a hamper of tokay, in which to drink my kind remembrance to her." This wine was extremely scarce in the army. The gypsy seemed to me to be mad. To be sure, a soldier is never out of reach of approaching death ; but my near dissolution formed at that moment, no prominent subject of my contemplation ; and certainly I had not fixed it for the *twentieth* of the current month. I consented to the bargain : I pledged two horses, and 200 ducats against the old woman's tokay ; and the paymaster of the regiment laughed heartily, while reducing the bargain to writing : "signed, sealed, and delivered, &c."

The *twentieth of August* arrived. There was not the smallest appearance of an action. It was, however, the turn of our regiment to furnish a piquet for the night : but there were two comrade officers before me. In the evening as the hussars were parading for their departure, I suddenly saw the surgeon of the regiment walking towards me : he came to report to the colonel, that the officer appointed to command the troop, was taken extremely ill. The next in order before me, was ordered to replace him. He obeyed in all haste ; but his horse, hitherto the gentlest beast in the world, no sooner felt his weight, than he reared and curvetted incessantly ; and fairly flung his rider, whose leg was broke by the fall.

My turn was now come. Off I went ; but frankly I must confess, not in the very best humour, under the circumstances of the case. I commanded eighty men ; and was joined by one hundred and twenty from another regiment ; making in all, two hundred men. Our post was a mile in front of the right wing, and we were protected by a marsh covered with very tall rushes. We had no sentinels in advance ; but sat on our saddles with swords drawn, and carbines ready, waiting for day-break. All was silent till three quarters past one o'clock ; then we heard a noise, instantly afterwards, loud shouts of *Allah ! Allah !* and in a minute, all the

horses of the front rank, were overthrown, either by the fire, or by the shock of seven or eight hundred Turks. It was true, their loss was equal, by our fire, and by their own impetuosity ; but they knew the ground : we were surrounded and defeated. Blows multiplied on all sides : the butt end was used as well as the bayonet, or fire, at hap-hazard. I received *eight* sabre wounds, as well from friends as from enemies : my horse was mortally wounded : he fell with my right leg under him, and fixed me down to the sand, now covered with gore. The flashes from pistols and carbines, was all the light by which this massacre was rendered visible. I saw, while down, my troops defend themselves with the courage of despair ; but the Turks, drunk with opium, made dreadful carnage among them. In a short time, not a single Austrian remained standing. The victors seized those horses which were not disabled, pillaged the dead and wounded, and proceeded to cut off the heads and gather them into bags which they had brought for that purpose. My situation was by no means enviable. In the Czekler hussars, the Turkish language is generally understood. I heard them encourage each other to finish the business before Austrian troops could arrive, and not to leave a ducat behind them ; adding, "there ought to be two hundred : " a proof that they had good intelligence. While I was trampled on by those who were passing and repassing, and legs, arms, and bullets were falling around me, my horse received a ball that made him give a convulsive start. My leg was liberated, and I began to form a plan for throwing myself, if it should be possible, among the reeds growing in the marsh. I had seen many attempt it and fail : but the firing was now greatly slackened : the darkness gave me hope, the distance was only twenty paces ; but then there was the fear of sinking in the mud. However, I leaped over men and horses ; overthrew more than one Turk in my way ; eluded the arms stretched out to seize me, and the sabre strokes aimed at me. At length I sunk in the marsh to my knees, and advancing cautiously among the reeds, I crouched down, exhausted with fatigue. I heard a Turk bawl out, *an infidel has escaped ! seek him !* Others answered, *that is impossible, in the marsh !* I fainted from loss of blood : for when I came to myself I saw the sun was high in the heaven. I examined my wounds, but found none of them mortal : a thick pelisse I wore to moderate the chill of the night, had deadened the force of the blows. On lifting up my enquiring eyes, what a shocking spectacle they beheld ! I crept forward : I was the only survivor ! But what were my sensations on finding myself suddenly seized by the shoulder ? I saw an Ar-naut, six feet high, loaded with arms,

while I had none. He certainly had come in search of what he might find. I offered him all my property to save my life—"That belongs to me already," said he, "and beside that, thy head:"—then he undid my hussar cap, and proceeded to lay bare my neck: "hold still!" said he, "no trouble:" I grasped him as well as I could; and at length felt something hard in his girdle: it was his iron hammer. "Ho'd still!" said he, again; and he drew back my head with one hand, his cutlass gleaming in the other. The horror of such a death gave me power to draw out his hammer from his girdle; and suddenly starting, I struck him, with all my might on the face. The hammer was heavy: I had not missed my blow: he staggered: I struck him again, and he fell, dropping his weapon. I have no need to say, that I instantly seized it and used it to the same effect as he had intended for me. I made the best of my way to our advanced posts, whose arms I saw glittering in the sun; and at length arrived in camp. All who saw me, shrunk from me as from a spectre. I was seized with a fever, and taken that day to the hospital. After six weeks, I recovered, and joined my regiment. At my arrival, the gipsev brought me my Tokay: and I learned that in the interval, divers of her predictions had been verified; and that she had obtained many legacies. The matter was passing strange!

After some time, two deserters from the enemy—they were Christians of Servia—came into our camp, where they saw our prophets, and declared that she often came to the Turkish camp by night, and reported our movements. We were greatly astonished: for this very woman had repeatedly done us signal services, and we had admired the address with which she acquitted herself of the most perilous commissions. However, these deserters persisted in their charge; affirmed that they had heard her describe our positions; and that a Turkish cypher was her passport. This conclusive evidence was found upon her; and she was condemned to the death of a spy. Before her execution, I interrogated her as to her prediction of my expected fate. She confessed that by her double office of spy, she had learned many things from both parties; that from those who came secretly to consult her on their future fortune, she had obtained a variety of private particulars; and that she was not without some obligations to chance. That as to what immediately concerned my affair, she had fixed on me to make a great example of, and to confirm her authority, by predicting my fatal term so long before hand. At the approach of the time appointed she had excited the enemy to attempt, on the night of the *twentyeth of August*, an attack against the post of my regiment. Her knowledge of the officers

enabled her to ascertain that *two* were before me in the order of service: she had sold to the first sophisticated wine, which had rendered him extremely ill; and the moment before the other was setting off, she had approached, as if to sell him something, and had, unperceived, found means to slip far up the nostril of his horse a piece of lighted *amadou* [vegetable tinder.] This explained the whole.—Such a series of wickedness had this impious wretch committed, in order to ensure the fulfilment of her prediction, and establish her reputation! May British officers ever be cautious of fortune-telling-muttering outlandish spies!

COMPARISON OF THE CAPACITIES AND PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS HIBERNIA AND CALEDONIA, OF 1200 GUNS EACH.

The Caledonia of 120 guns, is supposed to be the most perfect ship ever built in England, as she is found to possess every good quality desirable in a ship of war. The following comparative statement of the capacities and principal dimensions of that ship and the Hibernia of the same force, was made with the greatest care by the officers in the surveyors department at the Navy Office: it may be depended on as authentic, and considered as a valuable document for ship-builders as well as for sea-officers.

|                                                                                                                        | Hibernia. |        | Caledonia. |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|--|
| Length.....                                                                                                            | Feet      | 201 02 | 205 0      |  |
| Breadth.....                                                                                                           |           | 53 0   | 53 6       |  |
| Depth of hold (a).....                                                                                                 |           | 22 4   | 23 2       |  |
| Hanging of the gun-deck..                                                                                              |           | 2 3½   | 1 8        |  |
| Depth of keels {                                                                                                       | main....  | 1 8½   | 1 8½       |  |
|                                                                                                                        | false.... | 1 1    | 1 0        |  |
| Height from the upper side of the main keel to the lower cill of the midship port.....                                 |           | 26 11½ | 27 9½      |  |
| Mean draft of water when launched, excluding the effect of ballast on board, or the difference of the false keels..... | (b)       | 17 2   | 17 0       |  |
| Draft of water when completed to five months.....                                                                      | aft. 25   | 9      | 26 0       |  |
| Broke from the { launched                                                                                              |           | 0 3    | 0 2½       |  |
| sheer when { loaded..                                                                                                  |           | 0 7    | 0 5        |  |
| Lower cill of midship port above water when complete.....                                                              |           | 4 8    | 5 6        |  |
| Displacement of water by the inch, at a height of 14 feet 5 inches from the upper side of the keel..                   | Tons.     | 20 1½  | 20 ¾       |  |
| Displacement, &c. at 22 feet 3½ inches, &c. as above.                                                                  |           | 23 ¾   | 23 1½      |  |
| Total displacement per plan at a height of 22 feet 3½ inches from the upper side of the main keel...                   | Tons.     | 4647   | 4557       |  |

|                                                                                             |      |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Quantity immersed at the extremes by ship's breaking from their sheer.... (c)               | 54   | 39   |
| Entire displacement, or weight of the ship and all its contents when completed to 5 months. | 4701 | 4596 |
| Quantity displaced after launching until completed to five months..... (d)                  | 2140 | 2140 |
| Weight of the hull when launched..... (e)                                                   | 2561 | 2456 |

(a) The Caledonia, by having 7½ inches less hanging to her gun deck, has the advantage of carrying her midship port so much higher above flotation with but little loss of stability; as the guns and decks are *in toto* raised but half that quantity; probably still less hanging or a straighter deck would be better, especially for all three-deckers.

(b) The Hibernia had 50 tons iron ballast on-board when launched, with an inch more false keel than the Caledonia, which latter ship had only 40 tons of iron ballast; the Hibernia's actual mean draft at launching was 17 feet 5½ inches; the Caledonia's actual mean draft at launching was 17 feet 2 inches.

(c) A third of the quantity due to an immersion of the ship the same number of inches the ship has broke from her sheer, when complete, is allowed for the displacement of water by the extremities: thus, by immersing the Hibernia 7 inches, she would displace 163 tons, a third of which quantity is added for the quantity immersed by her extremes.

(d) This is very near the truth; the displacement by the respective plans correspond very accurately with the computation of the quantities received.

(e) The method adopted for fastening the Caledonia's beams to her sides is in effect above 80 tons less in weight to her top side than the mode used for the same purpose in the Hibernia; and the timbering the top side is about six tons weight less in the Caledonia: these circumstances, with the ten inches more depth in hold, enables the Caledonia to carry her midship port 5 feet 6 inches, and is found sufficiently stiff under her canvas.

#### BUONAPARTE'S ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—As Buonaparte, in his public acts, maintains that his Berlin Decrees are owing to our Orders in Council of May 1806, and that the British Government by that Order destroyed neutral commerce, I think it is of essential service to our country to make known the following decree, which appeared in *The Moniteur* of August 29th, 1803:—

“ 1. Thermidor, year 11.

“ The Government of the Republic, on the

Report of the Minister of the Interior, decrees:—

“ Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present decree, *no ships which have cleared out from any port of England, or that even have touched there, are to be allowed in any port of France*

“ The First Consul, BUONAPARTE,

“ The Secretary of State, MARET.”

At that period no neutral coming from France was excluded from the ports of Britain. But, instead of “ preventing ships which have been in England from coming into French ports,” they were allowed to enter, but were afterwards confiscated.

From a letter of M. Colin, Director General of the Customs, and Counsellor of State, dated Paris, March 17th, 1808,—addressed to the proper authorities in the sea ports of France, Holland, and Italy, it will appear that American ships were confiscated although they had been visited by the English *previous* to the publication of the *Milan* decree. The letter says,—“ The sequestration of neutral vessels must be carried into execution according to the orders of his Imperial Majesty, which express, in formal terms, that all neutral vessels must be detained under sequestration, which have been visited by the enemy, whether *anteriorly or subsequently* to the decree of Milan, of the 17th of December, and consequently referred to the Council of Prizes.” I am, Sir, your humble servant,

March 27th, 1812.

L. G.

.....

This document needs no comment from us. It is notorious that the decree by which Britain was declared in a state of blockade, was the consequence of a fit of ambitious madness in Buonaparte, at a moment when he supposed that Europe was without exception, completely trampled beneath his feet. He afterwards found the contrary. He has acknowledged that his decree was laughed at by all rational people. He continues the pretence through *pride* only; for he knows perfectly well, that all countries under his power have lately made rapid approaches towards a state of barbarism; *i. e.* to a state of dependance on the mere natural products of the soil they inhabit; without interchange of those commodities which had been their accustomed sources of enjoyment and wealth. But *pride! pride!* “ by that sin fell the angels.”



## THE GATHERER.

No. XXXII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's  
Stuff.—*Wooton.*

*Symptoms of Former Times.*

A butcher in the Cliff, near Lewes, in Sussex, made the following whimsical payment to a grazier in Alceston, £238 4s. 7d. for a number of heifers, in the following pieces of British coin, viz. 100 guineas, 100 half-guineas, 100 seven-shilling pieces, 100 crowns, 100 half-crowns, 100 shillings, 100 sixpences, 100 penny-pieces, 100 halfpence, and 100 farthings!

*Query*—What date shall be attributed to this payment, as the latest at which it could be accomplished? and what would it cost the said butcher, reckoning the difficulties he would meet with in the undertaking, to pay the same sum in the same coins in the present year, A. D. 1812?

*Another Symptom of Former Times.*

Perusing the other day the history of Sir Thomas More, the following remarkable circumstance recorded of him, appeared to me so great a contrast between those days and the present, that I could not resist the desire I had of communicating it through the channel of your much esteemed work, to the public, whose notice it may have escaped.

Your humble servant,  
G. W.

"When he (Sir Thomas) was Lord High Chancellor of England, his integrity and expedition were so great in the discharge of his duty, that after a few years, on calling for another cause, he was given to understand, that all suits in that court depending, and ready for hearing, were finally determined;"—this occasioned the following lines:

When *More* some years had Chanc'lor been,  
No *More* suits did remain;  
But that shall never *More* be seen,  
Till *More* be there again."

It is said, that during Lord Thurlow's Chancellorship, there was one morning on which there was no cause left for hearing. Whether the report be true is more than we can undertake to say; but if it be, we can only regret that the circumstance has not been immortalized by poetry, song or epigram, so much superior to that here adduced as the difference of times rendered the event more extraordinary. The late, if not the present state of suits in the Court of Chancery, &c. may be seen in various parts of our work; as Vol. IX. p. 14, 950. Vol. X. p. 210, *et al.*

VOL. XI. [*Lit. Pan. May 1812*]

*Taliesin's Account of the Character of the Welsh Minstrels, or Joculators, in his Days.*

There is scarcely a country or age of any note, in which there has not existed a class of men who made it a profession to amuse the public by exhibitions of various kinds, and frequently so astonishing as to be attributed, at least by the multitude, to supernatural powers. To these, music, singing, dancing, &c. were in some degree necessary accompaniments, for the eye itself is soon fatigued. And as a trade of artifice must debase the mind in some degree, hence such people were generally of very dissolute manners. Such a class were the minstrels in general, though undoubtedly there may have been exceptions. In Wales the profession was older than the time of Taliesin, and the mysteries of Druidism, affording a copious and not unwelcome subject of ridicule, perhaps to the Christians, or even Druids themselves, making a livelihood by exhibitions of those arts, which had lost their hold as sacred, may have furnished it with many resources, and the exploits of Arthur were a copious subject for their songs and recited poems.

There is extant a poem of Taliesin's, which describes the Welsh minstrels of his day with all the indignation of a regular bard against the perversion of poetry and music to licentious purposes, and the entertainment they met with in the court of Maelgwn Gwynedd. Of this poem the following is a literal translation. The title is *The Indignation of the Bards.*

"The minstrels are perverse in their practice, and their praise is irregularly given. They celebrate, as a hero, one who merits contempt, and are ever addicted to falsehood; they break the commandments of God, and with deceitful purpose they lead married women astray by their commendations, and seduce the maidens, fair as Mary. They bring those who trust them to shame, and grieve all men of serious minds. Their time they pass in vanity: in singing by day, and in drunkenness by night. Too idle for labour, they live without it. They hate the church, they frequent the tavern, they conspire with thieves, haunt palaces and feasts, they promote senseless conversation, commend every deadly sin, ramble through every village, town, and district, encouraging every breach of propriety, and destroying every religious principle enjoined by the Trinity. They worship not on Sunday, or festival; they think not of death, they refrain not from any licentiousness, nor are satisfied without excess in meat or drink. They pay not merited tithe, or offering, and grieve those to whom they are due. The bird will fly, the bee will gather, the fish will swim, the worm will crawl; every creature will, in some

respect, labour for its support, except minstrels, idlers, and worthless thieves. Prate not of learning, or poetry, amongst yourselves, for God makes the genius to fail in those who give themselves to gluttony, and ridicule Jesus and his service. Cease then, ye counterfeit bards, false and vile as ye are, for ye know not how to distinguish between truth and lies. Or if ye be bards of the first order, and of divine inspiration, tell your king his transgression. I am a prophet, and a Bard in general of the first order, who know every spot in your king's dominion, I will liberate Elphin from the Stone Tower, and tell your king what will be his fate. A strange monster with yellow teeth, hair and eyes shall arise from \* Morfa-Rhianedd, and shall punish the falsehood of Maelgwn Gwynedd."

The tradition is, that Taliesin, whose person, as that of a bard, was inviolable, pronounced this composition in the presence of Maelgwn himself, when the king was sitting amongst his minstrels. The monster intended is supposed to be the *yellow plague*, of which Maelgwn died. However this be, no one, who has read the history of minstrelsy, and minstrels, could delineate them more justly.

\* A marsh in Carnarvonshire covered by the sea, A.D. 1097.

#### PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. IV.—*East-India Concerns—Royal Household—Thanks to Lord Wellington—Civil List—American Correspondence—Nottingham Rioters, &c.*

##### *East-India Concerns.*

House of Commons, Feb. 6.

Mr. Wallace submitted a motion for leave to vary the mode of payment by the E. I. Company of £1,500,000 to his majesty's exchequer. The Company having advanced sums of money in India on his majesty's service, it was but fair, that the bills drawn for these sums should become available to the Company's treasury at home.—He moved for the renewal of the India committee.

Mr. Creevey opposed the motion. He reminded the house that one of the conditions of their charter was the payment of £500,000 per ann. to the public: only *once* in nineteen years had that been done; while £1,500,000 had been advanced to the Company. Their debt was increased to £30,000,000: their bond debt was 7,000,000: the accumulation of 12,000,000 had entirely failed.

They had formerly advanced monies to the state: to king William, £2,000,000: to queen Anne £12,000,000: ever since 1765, when from being merchants they became sovereigns, they had been declining.

Mr. C. took occasion to say, that the property tax for 1811 had fallen short £1,100,000: implying a loss of trade to the amount of £11,000,000.

Mr. Grant said the E. I. Company would not resist the extension of commercial intercourse with India;—but this was not the proper time to enlarge on that subject. European traders in India had already more goods in their stores than they could sell: in fact, European goods were daily becoming less saleable. The Americans being neutrals might succeed, and did succeed at the moment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the deficiency of the income tax compared with last year, was only £289,000: compared with the year before the produce was greater by £700,000. But last year was an extraordinary year, and ought not to form an object of comparison.

Mr. Brougham concurred in the propriety of cautioning the country against forming too great expectations of advantage from extending the trade with India. He wished the exportations to South America to be recollected.

House of Lords, February 7.

Lord Grenville took occasion to state the deficiency of the public finances at £3,500,000 beside other contingent expences.

Lord Harrowby thought the real deficiency a mere trifle; and easily accounted for: in other years the interest of loans had been provided for from taxes in full operation; this year they were new taxes, and had produced little to Jan. 5. There was no falling off, except in the customs; which might be expected; but the increased produce of the taxes on internal consumption proved general affluence.

##### *Royal Household.*

The Earl of Liverpool explained the object of this bill to be to appropriate £100,000 to a household for the king, (who though labouring under disorder, was not therefore to be considered as merely a private person.)—with £60,000 the amount of the king's privy purse, and £10,000 to the queen, to meet incidental expences. To meet this charge, the Prince Regent gave up £50,000 from his exchequer income, as Prince of Wales; and £70,000 it was proposed should be made good by parliament; leaving the civil list, now transferred to the Prince Regent less by £50,000, than when enjoyed by his majesty. Lord Grenville complained that the bill was perplexed and involved.

##### *House of Commons.*

Mr. Banks moved the second reading of the bill for preventing appointment to offices in reversion. He did not mean to say, that the bill would effect any great saving but the principle was important. Mr. Perceval wished the house to remark the *now* admitted fact, that this bill would produce no saving. He thought the bill trivial: neither worth opposing nor supporting.

Sir Samuel Romilly thought the bill very important. Mr. Whitbread said the bill had been opposed only by reversionists, of which Mr. P. was one of the greatest.

The house divided; for the second reading.—Ayes 54.—Noes 56.—The bill was lost.

Sir Sam. Romilly moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act of Queen Elizabeth, by

which the penalty of death is inflicted on every soldier and sailor, or persons assuming those characters, found begging. The act was not, indeed, enforced, but it was a disgrace to our statute book.

Mr. Franklin seconded the motion; and stated parts of the provisions of the act; and the conditions of the country (and of all Europe) at that time. Leave given.

House of Lords, February 10.

*Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.*

The Earl of Liverpool descended on the importance, the celerity, and the disappointment to the enemy, of this capture. He moved thanks to Gen. Viscount Wellington—Gen. Graham—the other officers, army, &c.—Hoped a monument would be voted to the memory of Maj. Gen. Mackinnon, who fell on the occasion.

House of Commons.

Mr. Perceval moved thanks to Lord Wellington, &c. for the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. On the merit and particulars of which exploit he enlarged.

Gen. Tarleton seconded the motion. All did their duty, *with spirit*: if the leader of a column was disabled, the efforts of the troops were not relaxed. When the "forlorn hope" was to be formed, for the assault, instead of 350 men (the number required), two regiments only offered 700!

The vote of thanks to Lord Wellington was then passed unanimously, as well as the same distinction to Generals Graham, Picton, Colville, Craufurd, Vandeleur, and Pack—to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the allied army—to the officers of the royal artillery and engineers—and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Portuguese army serving under Lord Wellington. An address to the Prince Regent was also voted, praying his royal highness to order a monument to be erected, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Mackinnon, who fell gloriously on the 19th January last, in the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, and that the House would make good the expences attending the same.

*Expenditure of the Civil List.*

Mr. Eden moved for a select committee to enquire into the expenditure of the civil list:—which had lately been increased £190,000 without enquiry. The civil list was divided into nine classes. 1. The Royal Family. 2. The Chancellor, Speaker, and Judges. 3. Foreign ministers, settled in 1804 at £112,000, but greatly increased. 4. Tradesmen's bills, including the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward's departments; the augmentation in the latter is 70 per cent. 5. Master of the Horse. 6. Pensions. 7. 8. Salaries. 9. Secret Service: to which Parliament added £10,000. Special services and royal bounty were included. The variations in these departments demanded enquiry. The contingent expences were enormous.

Mr. Arbuthnot complained of the too frequent practice of calling for private documents. He

had, when minister abroad, felt the evil of this: he had received *confidential* information from a foreign minister at the same court with himself, which he could have obtained from no other quarter—he sent it home—the papers were called for, and the minister begged to be excused from giving him further intelligence, *to be made public!* Mr. A. adverted to the charges of his embassy at Constantinople; which he justified under the heads of 1. The dilapidated state of the British palace. 2. Extraordinary disbursements. 3. Compensation for his own losses. The Porte assigned a sum for rebuilding the British ambassador's palace in a superior style: the building was begun; but the sum assigned was insufficient: there was no other residence to be had: what could be done but to finish the palace? The palace, indeed, was exceedingly large, but that was not his fault. For the furniture £17,265 had been allowed, but, in addition to that sum, £5,817 had been incurred, by the expences of freightage, insuring, &c. from this country. In the extraordinary disbursements, the first item was £3,133 9s. 0½d. He could not tell whether this might not be thought a large sum for messengers; his correspondence, however, was unusually extensive, being carried on with Russia, Vienna, England, the Morea, Bagdad, Egypt, &c. and in consequence of the insecurity of the roads at that particular time, it was seldom expedient to employ the usual medium of communication by post, but always to send messengers.—The next item was presents to the Janissaries, £1,899 10s. 5½d. It might perhaps be supposed that if he gave presents he also received them in return. He could declare, however, upon his honour, that he never did, during the whole time of his residence at Constantinople, receive a present from any human being, except from the Sultan, when he had an audience of him, and that was only two pelisses, a customary gratuity. In this, however, he had no merit, as his immediate predecessor, Mr. Drummond, had put an end to that practice. He narrated the necessity of his resort to the fleet of Admiral Duckworth, after employing every mean of conciliation.

Mr. Adair confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Arbuthnot's statement of the ruinous condition of the former British palace at Constantinople.

Lord G. L. Gower said that the 5,000 crowns charged in his accounts were spent by him in following the Emperor of Russia through Germany. On his dismissal from that court in 1804, he had to pay, himself, insurance on his property, 25 per cent. on £12,000.

Mr. Wellesley vindicated the expences incurred by Lord Wellesley when ambassador in Spain.

It was then resolved to institute the Committee moved for.

The names of the committee were—Mr. Eden, Mr. Wellesley, Mr. Giles, Lord Desart, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. C. Long, Mr. Freemantle, Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Vernon, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Wharton, Mr. D. Giddy, Mr. Bathurst, Sir J. Sebright, Mr. Mannors Sutton, Lord Binning, Mr. Huskisson, Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Vansittart.

House of Commons, February 12.

Mr. Hutchinson called the attention of the house to the state of the Royal Marine Corps; a most deserving body, but in his opinion greatly neglected. Their officers, generals and colonels, were navy officers; worse paid than colonels of militia, with very inferior allowances, as of horses, &c. Promotion was extremely rare; no inducement to diligence. Among 35,000 men were but 45 field-officers; while the artillery, 17,000 men, had 80 field-officers. The marine corps was excluded from garrison command. If the corps belonged to the navy, why was it not included in navy promotions? If it belonged to the army, why had not its retired officers and sergeants the same allowance?

Mr. Yorke agreed in praising the marine corps. They were part of the navy: and after the rank of captain were a sort of sinecure retirement. There was no rising by purchase in the corps. An addition had been made to their emoluments in 1809. The first officer of marines had more pay than a major general on the staff. The marines, on shore, had a colonel, two lieut. colonels, and four majors to each thousand men.—Several members spoke;—the general persuasion being that the corps felt no hardship, the motion was withdrawn.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the efficacy of punishment by transportation to New South Wales: the gentlemen named were—Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Secretary Ryder, Mr. W. Boottle, Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Veinon, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Horner, Mr. Lygon, and Lord G. Grenville.

House of Commons, February 13.

Mr. Whitbread proposed an address to the Prince Regent for the correspondence with America. He urged, that these papers were published in America, in two volumes; they therefore could disclose no secrets. The governments professed the utmost good will to each other, how happened it then that they were at variance? We had sent Mr. Erskine, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Foster.—we had a correspondence here between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney; but got never the nearer. We had behaved uncivilly: for what? The most important articles, as the impressing of American seamen, were omitted. He feared the time for pacification was gone by, or might be gone by in 24 hours. He saw no injustice in the conduct of America towards this country.

Mr. Stephen said this country had behaved with the utmost civility to America. There was no question of war of Britain with America; but of America with Britain. That America should have freely, and uncontrolled, the coasting and carrying trade of France, could not be allowed. She now stood on new, and heretofore unheard of principles; but were we bound to submit to them?

Mr. Curwen went at large into a discussion of the orders in council, which, he said, provoked America.

Mr. Perceval said he was sure of sincerity in the profession of cordiality on one side; Britain had not held any thing stiffly, except those principles that were her undoubted right, and necessary to her existence. America might derive a courage of perseverance from seeing such principles as some

gentlemen had avowed, proposed in that house. Mr. Pinckney had made no complaint of rudeness. The present ministers were not the authors of what was called the system of orders in council. He coincided in opinion that the interest of this country required peace with America; but did not apprehend that our ruin would ensue from war. He was satisfied that France had behaved to America, as to a nation at war. He did not know that any great ground for hope of amicable termination existed; but this motion was likely to diminish that ground.

Mr. Alexander Baring reasoned against the orders in council, because the French decrees were repealed, at least in part. What would this country have said, had we told America concerning our orders in council, as France had done concerning her decrees, "they are repealed;" and she had answered "I do not believe you?" He was surprised that the repeal was so intire as it really proved to be. The acts before Congress were not to be regarded as hostile to Britain; but as simple justice to America. He thought the distresses of our trade were reasons enough for pacification.

Mr. Wilberforce thought that after they had been told that the production of these papers would be injurious, on those who urged their production would fall all the blame of that injury. The papers involved a discussion of the orders in council; and all agreed that this was not the fit time for that. Debate in an assembly like this would have no conciliatory effect.

Mr. H. Thornton, Mr. Hutchinson, and other gentlemen spoke; on a division;—Ayes 23.—Noes 136.

February 14.

The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed to fund a certain portion of exchequer bills in the Navy 5 per cents.

Sir T. Turton and Mr. Baring objected that so great a sum as fourteen millions would overdo the market.

Mr. Perceval replied that the same gentlemen had entertained the same fears last year; but they had not been realised by events.

Nottingham Rioters.

Mr. Secretary Ryder called the attention of the House to the extraordinary management of the mob in those parts afflicted by outrage. He attributed the cause of these disturbances to the immense trade of Nottingham three or four years ago; then, not only all the ordinary workmen were fully employed, but a number of independent frames, as they were called, were let out to workmen in different parts of the country; the extraordinary demand declining, these men were discharged; the consequence was distress, and now riot. Frames to the number of above 1,000 had been destroyed; and property from £6,000 to £10,000 lost. The difficulty was detection of the perpetrators. He proposed to render the crime of frame-breaking capital, for a time to be limited.

Col. Eyre, member for Nottinghamshire, seconded the motion. He would do government the justice to say, that it had been very alert on this occasion. If this law failed of its effect, recourse must be had to martial law.



Mr. John Smith, member for Nottingham, saw great cause for alarm. He thought there was a decay of trade; whence arose disputes between master and man; payments were also made to the men in goods, overvalued. He feared that the punishment of death would render detection more difficult. He admitted the zeal, perseverance, and talent shewn by government in the business.

Mr. C. Wynne thought there wanted evidence on their journals to warrant so severe a law. No convictions had as yet taken place under the former laws.

Many other gentlemen spoke, and as the measure, it was agreed, should be temporary, the resolutions passed in the affirmative, 49 to 11.

February 17.

Further discussions on the Frame Breakers' Bill: especially on making the penalty death. Many speakers thinking this severity would defeat its own intention: others urging the necessity of enforcing not merely the old laws, but new enactments till the disposition was effectually suppressed; the necessity for which was allowed by all. On a division—for the bill 94—Against it 17.

It being proposed to go into a committee to-morrow, as haste was extremely desirable.—For the question 80—Against it 15—Majority 65.

House of Commons.

License Trade.

Mr. A. Baring proposed to enquire into the extent and circumstances of this trade: for this purpose he moved for certain papers.

Mr. Rose admitted the necessity of placing the question in some clear and tangible shape, as soon as possible; but thought the papers moved for would produce no benefit.

Mr. Marryatt described the whole system of licensing as one continuation of forgery, perjury, bribery, &c. to an enormous extent. He thought the production of the papers moved for would be injurious.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the License Trade was the only means we now had to keep our trade out of the hands of foreigners. He could assert that no license was granted, that could safely be done without.

On the question being put, some papers were granted; others were refused.

Further progress of the Frame Breakers' Bill; and much discussion on that subject.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, April 27, 1812.

THE Political Periscope of the present month might be rendered a brilliant composition, if news were the principal object to be attended to in composing it. But, if to the news of the time, must be added the reflections and inductions arising from a general contemplation of the aspect of public affairs,—then we venture to foretell that following months will afford more favourable opportunity of brilliant composition than the present does. In our last, we hinted at the

prospect of a *lively* season in respect to military operations in Spain. Because, we conjectured that we had so far penetrated the plan of the British General, as to perceive that by the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo he had interposed a hitherto unattainable separation between the French armies of the North and the South, acting against him. Having thus furnished the army of the North with an object of contemplation during his absence, he has proceeded to strike the first blow against the army of the South; and by the capture of Badajoz he has reduced the French commander to a choice of difficulties. For we consider the capture of Badajoz important chiefly as it affects further operations. If Marshall Soult determines to fight Lord W. his object *now* is to retain possession of the country he holds: if he is beat, he must surrender. The Spaniards under Ballasteros as part of the plan, will act on his right flank and rear; while the British and Portuguese press him on the other side, and in front. If he determines to withdraw, the Marshall gives up, at once, the advantages obtained from the inroad made *three years ago*; from the siege of Cadiz, now of two years and a half duration; and he incurs the disgrace of running away from forces over which he so lately obtained—what did he not obtain? But, there still remains a *query*, whether it be in his power to escape? If our information be correct,—and it is derived from an officer who well knows the country, and who forewarned us of the road by which the French would enter; which opinion was justified by the event—Soult has the choice of *two roads only*. On one of these he meets Ballasteros. Will Lord W. be able in point of time to station himself on the other, *before Soult can avail himself of it*? On the promptitude of the two antagonists now depends the issue of the campaign. We consider this contingency as having governed Lord W.'s intentions in attacking Badajoz by storm, somewhat before his wishes, and at a certain loss of gallant heroes. But, if this forwardness enables him to execute the rest of his plan, then a short time will determine whether we are correct in supposing that Badajoz is important chiefly as it opens a way to the further and decisive operations of the British forces. After this hint we shall indulge our humanity by regretting exceedingly the severity of the loss to which the duties and the fortunes of war have subjected our gallant countrymen on occasion of the capture of that town.\* It is remarkable that the

\* In this regret we have the honor to follow the example of the noble commander; who though impelled by duty to carry the town promptly, yet was the prey of anxiety while the bloody affair lasted; and, after it was

British have attacked and carried Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz by storm, *by night*. This the French seldom or *never* do: they attack at day break or shortly before it, that they may more readily give orders, as they witness the progress of the affair. The British storm by night, as they know that each man is intent on exerting himself to the utmost, and feels his own personal strength as his dependence. The enemy is also aware of this, and is embarrassed by the variety of attacks. Lord Wellington invested Badajoz March 16, took the outwork Picurina on the 25th at night: and carried the town and citadel April 6, at night.

Unhappily for the population of Spain, that famine which we anticipated more than a year ago, has been gradually approaching ever since; but now advances with rapid strides. We know that it has produced scarcity in many places long ago: by our last reports the price of corn was *doubled*; and in the most fertile provinces of Spain misery was beginning to consume the people. It is wonderful to us, by what means it has been so long kept off.

On the whole, the general aspect of affairs, so far as it concerns the French, is disastrous to the invaders. Well may the conscripts on their march to that country exclaim, universally, "*c'est la route au grand cimetière*!"—this is the road to the great burning-ground.

But, there are other circumstances this month, not less entitled to attention: the first is the arrival of a flag of truce from France, understood to convey proposals of a pacific nature. We have not seen the document, and will not pledge ourselves to its being any thing that can honestly gratify our ardent wishes for peace. It may be sincere—founded on the disappointment of Buonaparte's expectations in Spain; where, he knows as well as we do, that he is defeated:—on his personal state of health, reported to be but *chancelant*;—and on the uncertainty which he foresees in his attack on Russia, a country at so great a distance from Paris, as to be inconvenient to him, more ways than one: a country in which he may be defeated as he has been in Spain; a country not affording plunder enough to pay his troops as he advances: a country, the wildnesses of which will prove formidable foes; and the rivers, if well defended, barriers of

over, on receiving the information next morning early, paid the *tribute of tears* to the memory of his fellow soldiers, while he gave vent to his own feelings, as a man, who loved his fellow men, and as a General, who best knew the value of the bravery, the attachment, and the services of his valiant associates in arms.

no contemptible description. He foresees difficulties of no common kind; among them is that of not being able to bribe half the officers who will be opposed to him. His coffers are lower than he wishes. His people in France are rising for want of bread; and he has directed nearly a *million sterling* (22,500,000 francs) to be expended in providing *two millions of rations of soup daily* in the departments, besides the ordinary assistance by charities, &c. This is enacted by a decree published in the *Moniteur* of March 27. Compare also our OBSERVANDA EXTERNA. Rumour says that Napoleon has not waited for the answer of the British cabinet to his letter; but is *off for Russia*, post haste.

Another brilliant circumstance of the month is the *public* reception of a British ambassador at Stockholm. It is affirmed that a league offensive and defensive is formed between the courts of Stockholm and Petersburg, in spite of Buonaparte's efforts to the contrary; and that Britain is a party to the agreement. A short time will justify this statement, if the fact be true; but much at the present moment is free to speculation and conjecture. The Swedish diet is, we believe, sitting at Orebro. It is said that Austria has been tempted by a promise of Silesia, &c. to add 100,000 men to the French forces against Russia. We hardly know how to credit the rumour; as her ministers must know that this is not the way to restore her debilitated finances. Peace is not concluded between Russia and Turkey. We augur, on the whole, unfavourably for French preponderance. The war in Spain, as we have perseveringly maintained from the first inroad of Buonaparte, will prove his detriment. His popularity is extinct. The reputation of his armies decays daily: their strength also decays: their attachment also wavers: another shock or two, and the present scene of the French Revolution will shift; that great tragedy will be one act the nearer to its termination.

At home of the leading public acts, the first is a Declaration emitted by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the subject of the British Orders in Council; *versus* the Berlin and Milan decrees:

#### Declaration.

"The government of France, having by an official report, communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence

of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his Crown, his Majesty has endeavoured by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan Decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile Neutral States to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy rendered unavoidable: and which, his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the Decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of Neutral Nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of November, 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of November, 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great-Britain acted no longer on every country, in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree effecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great-Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence

has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until Great-Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all Nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new Code, "denationalized."

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral;—that neutral property under the flag of an enemy, shall be treated as hostile;—that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of ship timber and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken, [*en prévention d'être pris*] and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact requires, that Great-Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable rights of maritime war; that Great-Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great-Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British Government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the Code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions, all States that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and, in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulations, whatever is British, from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were

adopted by voluntary compact in the Treaty of Utrecht; as if a Treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last Treaty of Peace between the same powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars; and to her own established codes of maritime law: it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great-Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great-Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them: and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed; then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day January 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall without any further order be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked: and further, that the full benefit of this Order shall be extended to any ship or vessels captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French Decrees,

although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the Captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, in the judgment of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government, at the time of such capture.

"His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the Enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the Enemy, Great-Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

"Westminster, April 21, 1812."

The purport of this declaration is clear enough: we suppose it will be understood by America; and we augur good from it. But, the temper of America, is not manifested by any recent act of a decisive character, that has certainly come to our knowledge.

The Parliament has concluded to postpone the admission of the Catholics to political power, till the people of that persuasion be matured for the proper enjoyment of it, by increased degrees of real knowledge, with the corresponding liberality of sentiment, of which knowledge is usually the parent. This has ever been the sentiment of the Panorama; may the necessary previous requisites meet with every assistance, till they triumph! And we have every reason to believe that the triumph of reason and truth, of good sense and loyalty advances. We know, for instance, that there is a strong disposition in some of the higher ranks to render the condition of their tenants comfortable, to exclude that pestiferous predominance of middle men, which has long been the curse of the land owner, and of the land cultivator. If any



proof be wanting of this, we appeal to the spirited exertions of Viscount Dillon on the extensive domains of which that nobleman is proprietor. It is to his lordship, and to his son, Col. Dillon, we believe, that Lord Stanhope is indebted for hints on this subject, which now form the basis of his bill for the relief of the distressed Irish peasantry.\*

Something we might say too on the progress of religious instruction in Ireland: it *does* advance. Perhaps, though this is not all that might be desired, yet it is more than might be expected, if we consider the weight of the priesthood, pressing on the mental powers of the people, and the mistaken views they entertain of their duty to the church of which they are members. Time will correct these notions, which are no less false than injurious; and *wicked* too, on the part of those *hierarchs* who mislead the flock, contrary to better knowledge.

It may be thought that the decision of the Dissenters to present a petition to Parliament for the removal of civil disabilities on account of religion, contravenes what we said in our last, on the determination of a meeting of their ministers, to the contrary: we shall therefore observe that the meeting at the Library in Red Cross Street, where this question was decided, was attended by only 54 ministers, of which 25 voted against the petition: 29 for it: majority 4.

We are extremely sorry to be obliged to report that a spirit of riot continues among the workmen in northern counties. We have seen accounts stating the damage done to be extensive, the number of houses burnt, and of lives lost among the rioters by the resistance they have met with—as considerable;—the houses will be rebuilt, and the furniture replaced at the *expense of the hundred*; but who can replace the lives? We suspect that these misguided men are *most of them members of the benefit societies, or rather clubs and affiliated meetings assuming that name.*

The dearness of bread continues: much do we wish that it could be removed. For though we have our doubts whether this be the cause of the riots, yet as it serves as a pretext, we deeply regret it; as well as the sufferings of the really deserving—the industrious and honest poor.

\* For the Hon. Colonel's able Description of the Irish Peasantry, which Lord Stanhope alluded to in the House of Lords, compare Panorama, Vol. X. p. 303.

#### PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.—April 17.

Sir,—Gold fell one shilling an ounce on the 6th instant, and rose two shillings on the 15th. Silver is likewise dearer. The London refiners now sell fine gold at £5 7s. per ounce, and fine silver at 7 shillings.—B.S.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex.*—The continuance of cold weather throughout the month has been a great check to vegetation. Nothing scarcely has made any progress, except the wheats which have improved much considering the weather. From the opinion formed a month ago, the seed for cattle might have been forwarder than it now is. Planting and drilling of beans and peas are but just finished; and the sowing of spring corn goes on slowly, as some of the lands want a great deal of working. The young lambs are doing pretty well; and the country butchers are tolerably well supplied with that article for slaughter. Lean stock of all kinds is very high; particularly cows, which are extravagantly so, if with calves by their sides. Pigs in general are worth but little money, compared with other animals.

*Suffolk.*—The wheats never looked better at this season of the year than they now do; we have got into the ground a deal of barley. Oats, peas, and beans, have been got in some time; if the weather holds fine ten days longer, we shall all have finished sowing.

*Warwick.*—The wetness and changeableness of the weather have occasioned a *very catching* seed time. The light lands have worked indifferently well. The frosts during the latter part of the month have checked the rapid progress of the green wheats which were in general too luxuriant; and seemed to promise rather for straw than ear.—Vegetation was never known so backward at this season—turnips and artificial grasses have yielded a most seasonable supply of food to cattle of every description. Wheat is exorbitantly high, though it does not appear that the crop has turned out so *very* defective as to warrant the present price. It has been a favourable lambing season owing to the extra care and attention which the severity of the weather necessarily called forth—fewer lambs were never known to have been lost. Lean stock, of every description, is on the advance in price. Beasts for the dairy never dearer. Sheep are dropping off apace; either from the immediate rot, or the effects of it.—Wool is in demand:—trade labouring under every species of difficulty.

The lent tillage is, of course, extremely backward. Grain of every description is fast advancing in price—barley more particularly. The openness of the winter not calling for much consumption of straw, much of it now remaining in the rick, it has uniformly yielded well to the flail or rather the machine, which, either as a stationary or a travelling implement, is now generally in use.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, April 28, 1812.*

Several vessels have arrived in Great Britain from France since our last report, under the licenses granted by Buonaparte, in consequence of which, brandies have fallen in price full 20s. per gallon. West India produce has advanced in price, as the exchange for that description of goods from the Continent has created a demand, and if the present restrictions shall be taken off by our government, there is little doubt of a considerable export to France, &c. &c. The late disturbances in Lancashire, and in other of our manufacturing counties, have caused a total stagnation in the cotton and woollen manufactures in that part of the country, and has injured commerce in general. We hope however that the *deluded mob*, who have displayed themselves on this occasion, will perceive their error, and return to industry. From the havoc committed by the French when in Portugal by destroying the vineyards, the wines of that country have advanced full 100 per cent. The shipping prices for the present year being now fixed for new wines £65 per pipe, and those of two years old at £68, thereby standing the importer here in £130 per pipe, when duty, freight, &c. are paid. The late vintage at Madeira has been abundant and consequently no advance in wines of that island from last year's prices. American produce of every description keeps steady in price; and speculation has ceased, in consequence of the favourable appearance of a happy reconciliation between the two countries. The linen markets in Dublin and Belfast have been brisk, and the article sold to advantage of the manufacturer: very large quantities have been purchased for export to South America, the London markets, &c. &c. &c.

In the present uncertainty of continental commerce, it is of importance to be acquainted with the openings of opinion that are likely gradually to issue in still more decided favour. We therefore submit to our readers a late edict of the Emperor of Russia, the admissions of which are in decided opposition to the commands of Buonaparte: the inferences it authorises are important in a variety of senses.

"By the Grace of God, We, Alexander, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias:

"On the examination of the present state of our neutral trade, and after hearing the opinion of the Supreme Council, we deem necessary to ordain—

"1. To continue for the year 1812 the regulations of trade issued for the year 1811.

"2. To add to the Register of Goods allowed to be imported such goods as are designated in the register annexed hereto.

"3. To increase the duties on certain permitted goods specified in that register, in consideration of the inland industry.

"4. To enforce all other arrangements ordered for the year 1811.

"St. Petersburg, Jan. 21, 1812.

The original is signed by his Imperial Majesty,

"Thus to be, ALEXANDER."

*I. Additional Register of such Goods as are allowed to be imported for the year 1812.*

All kinds of machines, stands, instruments, tools, needles, &c. as are used for manufacturing cloth, laces, hosiery, &c. fine wire forms for printing calicos, tobacco cutters, files of all sorts, painters' brushes, pneumatical and hydraulical instruments, duty free. Russia coins of gold, silver, and copper, duty free.

Raw Buenos Ayres hides, per hide 60 cop. Staves not worked, per cask 90 cop.

*II. Additional Register of such Goods as are allowed to be imported during the year 1812, in the Black and Asow Seas.*

Sundry silk, cotton and worsted piece goods, coverings, caps, &c. from Turkey, Pine boards, wooden utensils, &c. &c.

*III. Register of Goods in which the duty is raised.*

| IMPORTS.                                                |  | Ro. | Cop. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--|-----|------|
| Needles of all kinds and sizes,                         |  |     |      |
| per thousand .....                                      |  | 2   |      |
| Naw Sugar, per poad .....                               |  | 10  |      |
| Kumatch (thin cottons of all colours) per arshung ..... |  |     | 15   |

| EXPORTS.               |  | Ro. | Cop. |
|------------------------|--|-----|------|
| Butter, per poad ..... |  |     | 80   |

The original is signed, by the President of the Departments of Political Economy of the Supreme Council,

NICOLAI MONDWINOFF.

## UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

## OXFORD.

March 23.—On the 21st inst. the last day of Lent Term, the rev. William Henry Camp-ton of Brazenose college, and the rev. Henry Fielding of Worcester college, B. A. were admitted Masters of Art.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees, on the following days in the ensuing Easter Term, viz. April 8, 22, 30. May 6 and 16.—April 3. James Endell Tyler, B. A. of Queen's college, chosen Fellow of Oriel college.—April 11. The following gentlemen were on Wednesday admitted to degrees:—the rev. Thomas Silver and Henry Pane, B. C. L. of St. John's college, Doctors in Civil Law.—The rev. William Morris, of All Soul's college; Mr. F.

Ford, and the rev. J. L. Mills, of Magdalen college; rev. T. Babb, of Wadham; rev. W. Jones, and E. W. Richards, of Jesus; Mr. T. Mawdesley, and Mr. C. H. Johnson of Brazenose; and rev. C. Rose, of Lincoln college; Masters of Arts.—Mr. R. Musgrave, of Trinity; Mr. Harrison Taylor, of University college; and Mr. F. Thurland, of New college; Bachelors of Arts. In the afternoon of the same day, in full convocation, the rev. Charles Wightwick, M. A. Fellow of Pembroke college, was admitted Senior Proctor; and the rev. Thomas Davies, M. A. Fellow of Jesus college, was admitted Junior Proctor of the University.—The rev. R. B. Gardiner, M. A. Fellow of Wadham; the rev. John Radcliffe, M. A. Vice-Principal of St. Mary hall; the rev. T. C. Rogers, M. A. Fellow of Balliol; and the rev. R. Williams, M. A. of Christ church, were admitted Pro-Rectors.

## CAMBRIDGE.

April 3. The following are the subjects for the Members' Prizes for the present year:—

## SENIOR BACHELORS.

De Philosophia Platonica Disquisitio et Judicium.

## MIDDLE BACHELORS.

Utrum præcepta a Rhetoribus tradita veræ Eloquentiæ profuisse ac nocuisse dicendum est?

The rev. Marcus Drury, M. A. of Trinity college, is admitted *ad eundem* of the University of Oxford.—The following gentlemen were on Friday last admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—M. A. The rev. Charles A. Wheelwright, of Trinity college.—B. A. Charles J. Lyon, of Trinity college, Horace Mann, of Trinity college, Robert D. Beamish, of St. John's college, Theodosius Wood, of Magdalen college, William Pulling, of Sidney college, Lawrence Arminstead, of Jesus college, William Rookes Crompton, of Jesus college.—Mr. Edward Blick, B. A. of Clare hall, was yesterday elected a Fellow of that society.—Richard Watts, Esq. and Mr. Henry L. Biden, of Trinity hall, were on Friday last admitted Bachelors of Arts.—Mr. John Jefferson, B. A. of Jesus college, was on Friday last elected a Fellow of that society.—The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is—Joseph's making himself known to his Brethren.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

BETWEEN THE 20TH OF MARCH AND 20TH APRIL, 1812.

## BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—Lady of Col. Drinkwater, at Kensington.—Mrs. Geo. Marriott, of Great Coram Street.—Lady of Col. Orde, of 99th regiment.—Mrs. Charles Smith, Portland Place.—Lady of Admiral Wilson, Redgrave-hall, Suffolk.—Lady of William Walker, Esq. Brunswick Square.—Hon. Mrs. Heneage, Westbourne Green.—Lady of Col. Grant, M. P. Grafton Street.—Lady of Joseph Staden, Esq. King's Road, Bedford Row.—Lady of H. Albers, Esq. Great Coram Street.—Lady of A. Thrale Perkins, Esq. Lincoln's-Inn Fields.—Lady of David Pollock, Esq. Carey Street.—Lady of F. Vander Meulen, Esq. Buntingford.—Lady of David Hall, Esq. of Barbadoes, at Bays-hill Lodge, near Cheltenham.

*Of Daughters.*—Lady of Col. Mayne, Park Street.—Lady of T. Harrison, Esq. Streatham.—Lady of H. Howard, Esq. M. P.—Lady of Col. G. Cookson, R. A. at her father's house, Clapham road.—Lady of R. Williams jun., Esq. M. P. Bedford-square.—Viscountess Hamilton, at Tourquay.—Lady of T. Lett jun., Esq. Dulwich.—Lady of Major Gen. Burr, Upper Fitzroy street.—Mrs. Stringher of Peckham.

## MARRIAGES.

At Fineshade, Northamptonshire, Thomas Whichcote, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. of Aswarby, Lincolnshire, to Lady Sophia Sheriard, second daughter of the late Earl of Harborough, and grand daughter to the Hon. John Mordaunt.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, Major S. G. Newport, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of the late Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. of Norton Conyers Hall, Yorkshire.—By special licence Sir Humphry Davy to Mrs. Apreece.—J. S. Gregory, Esq. eldest son of the late Rev. D. G. Gregory, Westham, Essex, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late R. Burrow, Esq. of Exeter.—At Sheldhurst, Kent, R. Bourne, Esq. of Woodhall, Middlesex, late Captain in the 24th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Brabins, great niece and heiress of G. Brabins, gent. formerly of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.—At Bath, the rev. George Calvert, to Mrs. Ryder.—H. Hedger, Esq. barrister-at-law, to Mrs. Norman, second daughter of Mrs. Sparrow, of Downing Street, Westminster.—John Player, Esq. late of Deptford, to Frances, second daughter of the late Samuel Cole, Esq. of Saffron Walden.—At Bath, J. H. Holder, Esq. of North Ceinney, Gloucestershire, to Ann, daughter of the late rev. Jeffery Ekins, Dean of Carlisle.—The rev. C. Brackenbury, to Janetia, daughter of R. Brackenbury, Esq. of Aswarby, near Spilsby.—Col. Scott, of the 96th regiment, to Harriet, daughter of the late James Walter Butler, Esq. of Bagshot, Surrey.—The right, hon. Lord Charles Townsend, to Miss Loftus, daughter of General and the late Lady Elizabeth Loftus.—At Buzham, in Sussex, S. Hadley, Esq. of Peterborough, to Miss M. Hersee, youngest daughter of C. Hersee, Esq. of the former place.

## DEATHS.

On the 17th inst. at Wimbledon, in his 77th year, John Horne Tooke, Esq. who was for nearly half a century celebrated in the literary and political world. With many eccentricities, Mr. Tooke was a man of lively and brilliant wit; his attainments, scientific and classical, were profound; and if his mind had not taken a political bias which governed his whole character, he might have been one of the most useful and valuable ornaments of society. He desired that no funeral ceremony should be said over his remains, and that six of the poorest men in the parish should each have a guinea for bearing him to the vault, which had been prepared in his garden. Mr. Tooke was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1758; M. A. 1771.—At Norwich, Mr. R. Bacon, formerly proprietor of the Norwich Mercury.—At Blackheath, ten days after the decease of her venerable husband, Mrs. Burnaby, aged 76, relict of the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, and heiress of the late J. Edwyn, Esq. of Baggrave, Leicestershire.—The

hon. Lieut. Gen. Vere Poulett, of Addington House, Buckinghamshire.—The hon. George Melville Leslie.—In his 83d year the rev. Ralph Lingen, formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Cambridge, rector of Castle Frome, in the county of Hertford, and of Rock, in the county of Worcester.—At Beaconsfield, in her 76th year, Mrs. Burke, relict of the right hon. Edmund Burke.—At Alnwick Castle, the right hon. Lady Julia Percy, aged 29, daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.—In Montague Street, S. P. Galwey, Esq. of Thetford, Norfolk.—F. Sergison, Esq. of Cuckfield Park, Sussex.—Mr. Battman, grocer, of Chichester: this unfortunate young man, having lately failed in trade, sunk into a deep despondency, from which no persuasion could recover him; and, having given up with a scrupulous integrity, every article of his property to his creditors, he died literally of a broken heart.—The hon. Mrs. Augusta Jenkin, wife of the rev. Dr. Jenkin, of Wotton, in Surrey, and sister of Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart.—The rev. Dr. Spears, a prebendary of Exeter cathedral.—At Bath, the rev. G. Pollen, rector of Little Bookham, Surrey.—Mr. Alderman Tatam, of Stamford.—R. Walpole, Esq. of Boyton, Suffolk.—At Wells, aged 81, after an illness of five years, the rev. Thomas Eyre, LL. D. Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of Wells cathedral, a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury cathedral, and Rector of Fovant and Chilmark, Wilts.—At Dublin, the Lady Eleanor Cavendish, wife of the hon. Frederic Cavendish, and sister to the Earl of Arran.—At Norwich, in the 79th year of his age, Paul Amsinck, Esq.—At the Rectory, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, aged 83, the rev. Thomas Stansar, M. A. formerly of Brazenose college, Oxford. He was upwards of forty years rector of Bulwell, fifty years vicar of Basford, and perpetual curate of Edwalton.—On Saturday the 11th inst, at the Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly, her Grace the Duchess of Gordon. She was the eldest daughter of Sir William Wallace, was born in 1746, and married to the present Duke of Gordon, October 1, 1767, by whom she had, now living, one son, the Marquis of Huntley, and four daughters, viz. the Duchess of Richmond, Lady Magdalen Palmer, the Marchioness of Cornwallis, and the Duchess of Bedford.—At Reigate, Surrey, in his 72d year, the rev. J. Snelson, many years vicar of that place, and of Hendon, Middlesex.—The rev. C. Bayley, D. D. founder and minister of St. James's church, Manchester.—At Cuckfield place, Lieut. Col. F. Sergison: he is succeeded in the Cuckfield estates by Mrs. St. Pritchard, (wife of the rev. Wm. St. Pritchard,) who may now be considered one of the richest heiress in the county of Sussex, the Butler's Green property being also in her possession.—At his house in George Street, Sir William Plomer, Knight, and Alderman of the City of London.—At Dorking, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart. one of the oldest members of the Jockey club; the title is extinct.—Charles Arnold, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and of Shenley Hill, Herts.—After a lingering illness of six years, the rev. Miles Mason, rector of Gamston, Nottinghamshire, and domestic chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, between March 20 and April 20, 1812, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTS.**

Almond, W. Holl, grocer. *Att.* Rosser, Bartlett's Buildings.  
 Atkins, B. Popeshed Alley, Russia broker. *Att.* Gregg and Co. Dowgate Hill.  
 Adams, R. Greenwich, Kent, haberdasher. *Att.* Walker, Chancery Lane.  
 Bower, J. Manchester, furrier. *Att.* Edge, Temple.  
 Blackford, M. Wantage, Berks, cordwainer. *Att.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Muggins, S. Birmingham, dealer. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Bycroft, J. jun. and R. Jackson, Wapping, ship-chandlers. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.  
 Bunney, J. W. Clapton, Middlesex, cow-keeper. *Att.* Ruster, Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.  
 Reaes, R. Goudge Street, tripman. *Att.* Richardson and Co. Bury Street, St. James's.  
 Ballis, J. Leighton Bussard, Bedfordshire, inn-holder. *Att.* Aubrey and Co. Took's Court.  
 Baines, J. Walcot, Bath, druggist. *Att.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Barker and Pencoek, Barwell, Cambridge, merchants. *Att.* Ayrton, Great Queen Street.  
 Blewett, J. E. Great St. Helen's, broker. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Bayliss, T. Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, draper. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie Street.  
 Bowness, E. Rickergate, Cumberland, drysalter. *Att.* Birkat, Bond Court, Walbrook.  
 Bradley, J. Scarborough, York, merchant. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.  
 Bishop, W. Salop, mercer. *Att.* Benbow, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Bowler, W. Manchester, broker. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.  
 Baskett, J. Sheffield, file maker. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.  
 Blanchard, R. Mosier Lane, West Smithfield, glover. *Att.* Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square.  
 Beecher, W. J. Newgate Market, salesman. *Att.* Greenwood, Queen Street, Cheapside.  
 Cole, J. Norwich, silk-mercant. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. Halton Court, Threadneedle Street.  
 Cooper, H. and J. Purdy, Ludgate Hill, booksellers. *Att.* Withy, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Crilly, B. Sloane Street, coal-merchant. *Att.* Newcomb, Vine Street, Piccadilly.  
 Cady, T. Ipswich, banker. *Att.* Tayler, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Cianchetti, F. New Bond Street, music-seller. *Att.* Newcomb, Vine Street, Piccadilly.  
 Chapman, J. Newmarket, grocer. *Att.* Gatty and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Caidas, J. P. de Souza and J. de Capiet, Clifford Street, wine-merchants. *Att.* Jones, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Cox, C. Clifton, Bristol, perfumer. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Clement's Inn.  
 Clements, J. Northumberland Street, Mary-le-Bonne, carpenter. *Att.* Chapman and Co. Mildred Court, Foultry.  
 Caruthers, G. P. Strand, lottery-office-keeper. *Att.* Turner and Co. Bloomsbury Square.  
 Collins, J. P. High Street, Borough, grocer. *Att.* Lane, Bedford Row.  
 Cox, R. Deptford, Kent, dealer. *Att.* Eyles, St. Georges Court, St. Georges in the East.  
 Desanges, J. F. Wheeler Street, Spital Fields, colour-dyer. *Att.* Church, Pater-noster Row, Spital Fields.  
 Dorrington, W. Cornhill, insurance-broker. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.  
 Dickson, W. Sunderland, inn-keeper. *Att.* Blackistan, Symond's Inn.  
 Darville, G. Oxford, timber-merchant. *Att.* Raine, Temple.  
 Davis, J. Bedford, butcher. *Att.* Ager, Furnival's Inn.  
 Dodgson, T. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Luxmore, Red Lion Square.  
 Davidson, A. and J. jun. South Blythe, Northumberland, ship-builder. *Att.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Rotherington, T. Lawrence Pountney Lane, dry-salter. *Att.* Oldham, Earl Street, Blackfriars.  
 Ellis, J. Corndean, Gloucester, butcher. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.  
 Foulkes, B. Sherbourn Lane, merchant. *Att.* Kernot, Thavies Inn.  
 Fall, J. S. Stock Exchange, broker. *Att.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch Street.  
 Fitton, B. Bolton-le-Moor, milliner. *Att.* Muggall, Warwick Square.



France, M. Mirfield, Yorkshire, vintner. *Att.* Crosley, Holborn Court, Gray's-Inn.  
 Flinders, W. Boston, Lincoln, ironmonger. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.  
 Fisher, J. Liverpool, boot and shoemaker. *Att.* Windie, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Footner, W. Lambeth, underwriter. *Att.* Pasmore, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Flude, C. Hackney, bill-broker. *Att.* Annesley and Co. Tokenhouse Yard.  
 Foxton, R. Manchester, butcher. *Att.* Huxley, Temple. Fitch, T. Love Lane, Aldermanbury, silk-manufacturer. *Att.* Purton, Wallbrook.  
 Freeman, J. Birmingham, victualler. *Att.* Blandford and Co. Temple.  
 Griffiths, G. Flamstead, Hertfordshire, butcher. *Att.* Greenland, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.  
 Gray, G. Pentonville, dealer. *Att.* Hearing, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside.  
 Griffin, J. Kidderminster, stationer. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie Street.  
 Graham, I. Gloucester Street, Queen Square, tailor. *Att.* Tilson, Chatham Place, Blackfriars.  
 Greatorex, J. Hampstead Road, wine-merchant. *Att.* Stevenson, Percy Street.  
 Hibbers, H. G. New London Street, merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court.  
 Hamilton, W. Newport, Monmouth, coal-merchant. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn.  
 Hoyt, J. Whalebone Court, Lothbury, victualler. *Att.* Alderson, Tokenhouse Yard.  
 Haughton, M. Stayley-bridge, Chester, dyer. *Att.* Exley and Co. Farnival's-Inn.  
 Hunt, W. Throgmorton Street, factor. *Att.* Bellamy, James Street, Adelphi.  
 Harland, T. Wilmot Street, Brunswick Square, baker. *Att.* Jopson, Castle Street, Holborn.  
 Holcroft, R. jun. Warrington, draper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Hilton, J. James Street, Covent Garden, oil-man. *Att.* Dixon, Staple-Inn.  
 Hill, J. Stoney Stanton, Leicester, wool-comber. *Att.* Bleasdale, New-Inn.  
 Johnson, W. Huclecole, Gloucester, wheelwright. *Att.* Meakness, Temple.  
 Jones, T. Guildhall Yard, warehouseman. *Att.* Loxley and Son, Cheapside.  
 Jacob, N. Great Marylebone Street, glass-cutter. *Att.* Gorde, York Street, Commercial Road.  
 James, R. New London Street, merchant. *Att.* Gregson, Angel Court.  
 Kent, J. Ludington, Wilts, farmer. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Lesingham, J. W. Gray's-Inn Lane, grocer. *Att.* Charch, Pater-noster Row, Bishopsgate.  
 Long, W. York, woollen-draper. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane, Cheapside.  
 Lewington, J. Leman Street, Goodman Fields, plumber. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark Lane.  
 Lucas, W. Holbeach Marsh, Lincoln, jobber. *Att.* Harvey, Lamb's Conduit Passage.  
 Lawson, H. Welbeck Street, silk-mercier. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.  
 Lacout, D. Brewer Street, Golden Square, goldsmith. *Att.* Mills, Vine Street, Piccadilly.  
 Little, K. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. *Att.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.  
 Maskell, J. Greenwich, sail-maker. Evans, Hatton Garden.  
 Maxwell, E. Featherstone Buildings, merchant. *Att.* Dawson and Co. Saville Place.  
 McDonald, J. Woolwich, builder. *Att.* Beckett, Broad Street, Golden Square.  
 Moore, T. Worthing, builder. *Att.* Humphreys, Tokenhouse Yard.  
 Mortilare, M. C. Charles Street, Grosvenor Square, music-dealer. *Att.* Aubert, Bolton Street.  
 Mann, T. A. Plymouth, linen-draper. *Att.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.  
 Morhall, J. Castle Street, hardwareman. *Att.* Bodfield, Hand Court, Fleet Street.  
 Maine, G. Hackney Road, horse-dealer. *Att.* Bower, Clifford's-Inn.  
 Makin, H. jun. Bildeston, Suffolk, grocer. *Att.* Bridges, Red Lion Square.  
 Miller, C. Aldgate, silversmith. *Att.* Martin, Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames Street.  
 Mahomed, D. George Street, Portman Square, tavern-keeper. *Att.* Ireland, Staple-Inn.  
 Marsh, J. Pilkington, Lancashire, dealer. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.  
 May, S. Coventry, carpenter. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Murphy, J. Howland Street, engraver. *Att.* Rosser and Co. Red Lion Square.

Matthew, J. Wigton, Cumberland, tanner. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
 Nattrass, J. Weardale, Durham, vintner. *Att.* Meggisons and Co. Hatton Garden.  
 Newsham, M. Ship Alley, Wellclose Square, umbrella-maker. *Att.* Brewer, Staple-Inn.  
 Nowell, N. and W. Wakelin, Piccadilly, men's-merciers. *Att.* Platt, Temple.  
 Norris, R. Manchester, haberdasher. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Sergeant's-Inn.  
 Owen, T. Stockport, Chester, shop-keeper. *Att.* Sherwin and Co. Great James Street, Bedford Row.  
 Oliver and Townsend, Howford Buildings, Fenchurch Street, coal-merchants. *Att.* Brown, Pudding Lane, Tower Street.  
 Part, S. J. Leigh, and R. Part, Tildesley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers. *Att.* Medlowcroft, Gray's-Inn.  
 Porter, R. Derby, straw-bonnet-maker. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn.  
 Philipps, W. P. Great James Street, Bedford Row, coal-merchant. *Att.* Lane, Bedford Row.  
 Part, S. and R. Tidsley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Medlowcroft, Gray's-Inn.  
 Howell, R. Staines, basket-maker. *Att.* Taylor and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Pereira, D. L. Artillery Place, underwriter. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swithin's Lane.  
 Phillips, J. Edgware Road, timber-merchant. *Att.* Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.  
 Pycroft, J. jun. Lloyd's Coffee House, underwriter. *Att.* Lang, American Square.  
 Pottinger, J. Birmingham, cordwainer. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Pybus and Ward, Woolwich, warfingers. *Att.* Webb, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.  
 Proctor, P. Bush Lane, Cannon Street, ship-broker. *Att.* Serle, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street.  
 Parrott, J. W. Micheldecent, Gloucestershire, coach-maker. *Att.* Wharton and Co. Temple.  
 Powell, J. London Road, haberdasher. *Att.* Setree, Bell Court, Wallbrook.  
 Phillips, R. Chipping Norton, butcher. *Att.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion Square.  
 Porter, R. Deby, straw-bonnet-manufacturer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn.  
 Preston, W. Manchester, butcher. *Att.* Windie, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Rankin, D. Liverpool, cooper. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Rogers, E. Orange Street, Leicester Square, victualler. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.  
 Rogers, K. Clare Court, Drury Lane, broker. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.  
 Reynolds, C. Bridge Court, picture dealer. *Att.* Boydell, Finch Lane, Cornhill.  
 Rhodes, B. Camomile Street, tailor. *Att.* Pearce, Pater-noster Row.  
 Reeves, W. Great Whitcombe, Gloucestershire, corn-dealer. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.  
 Russell, J. Cubbington Heath, Warwickshire, bleacher. *Att.* Smart, Staple Inn.  
 Read, S. and B. Young, Wood Street, Cheapside, silkmen. *Att.* Swann, New Basinghall Street.  
 Richardson, H. Pancras, brick maker. *Att.* Burley and Co. Lincoln's-Inn New Square.  
 Richards, J. London, merchant. *Att.* Brace, Symond's-Inn.  
 Richards, R. cellerman of the Fleet Prison. *Att.* Lamb, Swithin's Lane.  
 Rideout, H. Woolwich, cheesemonger. *Att.* Dawes, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Runft, W. Duke Street, St. James's, tailor. *Att.* Dawson and Co. Saville Place.  
 Smith, T. New Bridge Street, Lambeth, baker. *Att.* Robins, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.  
 Simpson, W. Sidney's Alley, tailor. *Att.* Swann, New Basinghall Street.  
 Shaw, J. Liverpool, saddler. *Att.* Chambré, Chapel Street, Bedford Row.  
 Stokes, G. Oldswinford, Worcester, nail-ironmonger. *Att.* Watts and Co. Symond's-Inn.  
 Sings, J. W. Avelly, Essex, dealer. *Att.* Lang, America Square.  
 Sykes, W. Leicester, dealer. *Att.* Taylor, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Smalley, E. Leeds, draper. *Att.* Denison, Manchester.  
 Semers, C. and J. Lendstedt, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.  
 Stuart, W. B. St. Ives, fellmonger. *Att.* Cooper, Cam bridge.  
 Smith, J. Greenwich Road, Kents, builder. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Sizer, G. Oxford Street, silk mercer. *Att.* Stevenson, Lincoln's-Inn.

Sedgwick, M. Brompton, Yorkshire, provision factor.  
*Att.* Humphreys, Tokelhouse Yard.  
 Still, A. Gutter Lane, tailor. *Att.* Turner, Red Lion Square.  
 Smith, J. Senior, Sufton, Herefordshire, farmer. *Att.* Browne and Co. Gray's Inn Square.  
 Ssepton, E. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co Little Friday Street.  
 Smith, J. J. Cannon Street, wine merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Simpson, G. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance broker. *Att.* Passmore, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Smith, J. Birmingham, grocer. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.  
 Spilsbury, L. W. Fetter Lane, grocer. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.  
 Sea, W. Sittingbourne, coal merchant. *Att.* Brace and Co. Temple.  
 Townsend, J. Crane Court, Fleet Street, upholsterer. *Att.* Dimes, Friday Street.  
 Thew, J. South Shields, ship owner. *Att.* Sheffield Great Prescott Street.  
 Turner, J. Cranbourn Passage, silk-merc. *Att.* Oakley St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.  
 Tribe, R. Hambledon, Southampton, brewer. *Att.* Willscher, Salisbury Street, Strand.  
 Taylor, G. Tynemouth, ship-owner. *Att.* Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Thornton, G. and W. Raper, Stockbridge and Clutches, tanners. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.  
 Thorpe, J. and C. Salford, Manchester, shop-keepers. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.  
 Taylor, R. Pancras, carpenter. *Att.* Birch and Co. Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury.  
 Tennant, J. Wignore Street, stay-maker. *Att.* Taylor, Fore Street.  
 Terney, D. and D. Commercial Road, rope-makers. *Att.* Temple and Co. East Smithfield.  
 Veal, C. and W. P. Petersfield, brewers. *Att.* Willscher, Salisbury Street, Strand.  
 Vail, J. East Smithfield, ship-chandler. *Att.* Rutson, Welclose Square.  
 Wainwright, J. sen. Wovetree, Lancashire, joiner. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street.  
 Wilson, J. Knighton, Radnorshire, tanner. *Att.* Harrison, L-mbeth Road.  
 Wilkinson, Greenhaigh, and Wrigley, Clithero, Lancaster, calico-printers. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Whetton, W. Bath, hatter. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Watson, T. Sandhurst, Gloucester, corn-dealer. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.  
 Worthly, W. H. Manchester, merchants. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Webber, W. Bristol, dealer. *Att.* Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Walton, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Whittenbury, W. Bishopsgate Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Brown, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street.  
 Wilson and Taylor, Manchester, merchants. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Waite, C. Aldergate Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Seward, Rotherhithe.  
 Wordsworth, S. Bardsley, York, cordwainer. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.  
 Walmaley, R. Surrey Place, Kent Road, merchant. *Att.* Wild, Castle Street, Falcon Square.  
 Wade, S. Hawden, York, grocer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
 Wilkins, J. Hackney, mariner. *Att.* Noy and Co. Mincing Lane.  
 Wright, P. Rathbone Place, upholsterer. *Att.* Pearse, Salisbury Square.

## CERTIFICATES.

Ashley, J. and T. Primrose Street, silk weavers.  
 Beaumont, T. Stockwell, cow keeper.  
 Bartley, W. Skinner Street, broker.  
 Beck, J. Chenes Street, poultryer.  
 Barker, R. Hull, merchant.  
 Bull, W. Newcastle, victualler.  
 Barnard, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, under writer.  
 Blythe, J. Chelmsford, merchant.  
 Barker, T. Congreve, Stafford, iron master.  
 Child, J. Neath, Glamorgan, flour factor.  
 Coxeter, J. Goswell Street, victualler.  
 Clark, C. Cawthwaite, Cumberland, calico dealer.  
 Cooper, E. Bishopsgate Street, coach painter.  
 Clark, C. Cumberland, cattle dealer.  
 Cooper, J. Sheffield, linen draper.  
 Court and Co. Savage Gardens, merchants.

Cutbush, J. Senior, Westminster, lime merchant.  
 Carter, J. Portpool Lane, farmer.  
 Davies and Craig, Basinghall Street, merchants.  
 Donnelly, J. Greek Street, Soho, milliner.  
 Day, R. R. Hoxton, candle-wick manufacturer.  
 Dupont, J. P. Watford, Herts, draper.  
 Ewforth, J. Plymouth Dock, money scrivener.  
 Essers, J. C. Crutched Friars, merchant.  
 Earl, T. Hampstead Road, linen draper.  
 Ely, T. E. Holloway, turner.  
 Freame, T. Worcester, draper.  
 Flaxman, J. Dean Street, cheesemonger.  
 Grubb, W. Newcastle, wine merchant.  
 Gritton, J. T. Boston, Lincoln, wine merchant.  
 Gardner, W. Haymarket, victualler.  
 Gilson, W. C. Plymouth Dock, money scrivener.  
 Gore, J. Junior, Cheltenham, plumber.  
 Goodhall, J. Cheltenham, upholsterer.  
 Goffen, A. Kingston, Surrey, ironmonger.  
 Gurney, F. B. Bucks, lace merchant.  
 Hardy, W. and R. Gardiner, Cheapside, merchants.  
 Hughes, C. London, merchant.  
 Holmes, J. St. Ann's Limehouse, soap maker.  
 Hoyland, C. Warrington, druggist.  
 Headen, S. Lime Street, insurance broker.  
 Hill, J. Park Street, St. Mary-le-bone, plasterer.  
 Hinde, T. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Hathaway, E. Walsall, grocer.  
 Holroyd, W. Holland Street, victualler.  
 Harrison and Co. Tower Street, merchants.  
 Howson, J. Tickill, York, grocer.  
 Hearn, W. Needham Market, fellmonger.  
 Haddock, W. Bristol, colour manufacturer.  
 Ingletton, J. Strand, hatter.  
 Janaway, J. Ludgate Street, toy dealer.  
 Jones, W. Deptford, apothecary.  
 Johnson, H. and T. Prichard, Kent Road, builders.  
 Kopp, F. C. Old Street, cutter.  
 Limbrick, T. Hawksbury, Gloster, linen draper.  
 Litherland, P. B. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Lyon, M. Liverpool, draper.  
 Lake, G. Exeter, woollen draper.  
 Lockett, J. Cheltenham, draper.  
 Morley, J. Stewardson, Essex, silk throwster.  
 MacLaren, P. Edgeware Road, iron founder.  
 Mollison, C. Tavistock Place, merchant.  
 Marsh, B. Rayleigh, Essex, linen draper.  
 Morgan, T. Worcester, malster.  
 Moorhouse, J. Stockport, broker.  
 Malins, H. Walcot Place, Surrey, dealer.  
 Moss, J. Bloxwich, Stafford, malster.  
 Nottley, C. Dartford, Kent, inn-holder.  
 Nitch, J. Castle Street, City Road, insurance broker.  
 Pasteur, J. L. Stoney Stratford, grocer.  
 Prior, B. Picket Street, Temple Bar, dealer.  
 Parrott, J. Frith Street, Soho, confectioner.  
 Price, J. Birmingham, brass founder.  
 Parry, T. Chester, willow chandler.  
 Pickering, J. Hull, merchant.  
 Roberts, B. and J. Welch, Suffolk Lane, brokers.  
 Richardson, J. Bethnal Green, merchant.  
 Ritch, J. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance broker.  
 Rowtham, W. Moulton, Lincoln, grocer.  
 Roche, J. Nicholas Lane, merchant.  
 Smith, J. Seymour Place, carpenter.  
 Stone, J. and P. Custance, Yarmouth, shipwrights.  
 Smallwood, W. Bloomsbury Square, merchant.  
 Shaw, S. Erwood, Lancashire, calico printer.  
 Sellers, D. Compton Street, oil and colourman.  
 Shirley, J. Worcestershire, wool stapler.  
 Southall, R. S. and B. Dudley, nail-ironmongers.  
 Stone, J. Great Yarmouth, shipwright.  
 Saxon, J. Manchester, cotton-twist merchant.  
 Samuel, S. Liverpool, silversmith.  
 Sargeant, R. Slough, carpenter.  
 Sadler, J. Q. List Street, coachmaker.  
 Sykes, J. and G. Curriers' Hall Court, clothiers.  
 Stechert, J. Hanover Street, tailor.  
 Stych, J. Caermarthen, wool stapler.  
 Tipple, W. Golden Lane, grocer.  
 Truefitt, W. Hanover Street, Long Acre, ship owner.  
 Theakston, G. Waiworth, merchant.  
 Webb, J. Bisleigh, Gloucester, clothier.  
 Walker, J. South Street, coachmaker.  
 Walker, J. Lower Tooting, butcher.  
 Wainwright, R. Manchester, manufacturer.  
 Wastie, J. Liverpool, builder.  
 Ward, J. Woolwich, coal merchant.  
 White, W. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, auctioneer.  
 Williams, T. Worcester, upholsterer.  
 Wilkins, J. Barret, tallow chandler.  
 Watson, J. Sutton, Nottingham, miller.  
 Wilkes, J. S. Liverpool, merchant.

| Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. |    |       |    |    |         |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|-------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|--|
| 1840.                                            |    | Beef. |    |    | Mutton. |    |    | Veal. |    |    | Pork. |    |    | Lamb. |    |  |
|                                                  |    | s.    | d. | s. | s.      | d. | s. | s.    | d. | s. | s.    | d. | s. | s.    | d. |  |
| Mar.                                             | 28 | 6     | 4  | 6  | 6       | 7  | 0  | 6     | 4  | 9  | 0     |    |    |       |    |  |
| Apr.                                             | 4  | 6     | 0  | 6  | 4       | 7  | 0  | 6     | 4  | 8  | 8     |    |    |       |    |  |
|                                                  | 11 | 6     | 6  | 7  | 4       | 6  | 0  | 6     | 4  | 9  | 0     |    |    |       |    |  |
|                                                  | 18 | 6     | 4  | 7  | 0       | 7  | 0  | 6     | 8  | 8  | 8     |    |    |       |    |  |
| Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.          |    |       |    |    |         |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |  |
| Mar.                                             | 28 | 5     | 4  | 5  | 4       | 6  | 8  | 6     | 4  | 8  | 0     |    |    |       |    |  |
| Apr.                                             | 4  | 5     | 4  | 5  | 4       | 6  | 8  | 6     | 6  | 8  | 0     |    |    |       |    |  |
|                                                  | 11 | 5     | 8  | 6  | 0       | 7  | 0  | 6     | 4  | 8  | 8     |    |    |       |    |  |
|                                                  | 18 | 5     | 4  | 6  | 0       | 6  | 8  | 6     | 8  | 8  | 4     |    |    |       |    |  |

|      |    | St. James's.* |       |        |       | Whitechapel.* |       |        |       |
|------|----|---------------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
|      |    | Hay.          |       | Straw. |       | Hay.          |       | Straw. |       |
|      |    | £.            | s. d. | £.     | s. d. | £.            | s. d. | £.     | s. d. |
| Mar. | 28 | 6             | 0 0   | 3      | 3 0   | 6             | 0 0   | 3      | 0 0   |
| Apr. | 4  | 6             | 6 0   | 3      | 6 0   | 6             | 6 0   | 3      | 4 0   |
|      | 11 | 6             | 7 0   | 3      | 13 0  | 6             | 6 0   | 3      | 6 0   |
|      | 18 | 6             | 10 0  | 3      | 12 0  | 6             | 10 0  | 3      | 16 0  |

|          |                         |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LEATHER. | Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23d. | Flat Ordinary — 16d.    |
|          | Dressing Hides 20½      | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. |
|          | Crop Hides for cut. 18½ | per dozen — 36          |
|          |                         | Ditto, 50 to 70—42      |

**TALLOW,\* London Average per cwt.**  
 Soap, yellow, 78s.0d; mottled, 102s.0d; curd, 106s.  
 Candles, per dozen, 13s. 0d; moulds, 14s. 0d.

|        |         |                                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |    |  |
|--------|---------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|--|
| WHEAT. | Mar. 28 | 7,889 quarters. Average 119s. 0½d. |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |    |  |
|        | Apr. 4  | 7,658                              | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 119 | 4  |  |
|        | 11      | 15,829                             | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 120 | 0½ |  |
|        | 18      | 10,720                             | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 127 | 7½ |  |

|        |         |        |         |         |           |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| FLOUR. | Mar. 28 | 14,127 | sacks.  | Average | 106s. 8d. |
|        | Apr. 4  | 10,973 | — — — — | 110     | 9½        |
|        | 11      | 10,006 | — — — — | 109     | 6½        |
|        | 18      | 19,246 | — — — — | 109     | 7½        |

|        |         | Peck |     | Loaf. |     | Half Peck. |      | Quartern. |  |
|--------|---------|------|-----|-------|-----|------------|------|-----------|--|
| BREAD. | Mar. 28 | 5s.  | 6d. | 2s.   | 9d. | 1s.        | 4½d. |           |  |
|        | Apr. 4  | 5    | 6   | 2     | 9   | 1          | 4½   |           |  |
|        | 11      | 5    | 8   | 2     | 10  | 1          | 5    |           |  |
|        | 18      | 5    | 8   | 2     | 10  | 1          | 5    |           |  |

\* The highest price of the market.

|                            |     |    |   |     |    |   |   |
|----------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|---|---|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 2   | 0  | 0 | to  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 2   | 6  | 0 | 2   | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Barilla .....              | 2   | 2  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Brandy, Coniac ...gal.     | 1   | 16 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Campfire, refined...lb.    | 0   | 5  | 3 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto unrefined...cwt.     | 16  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled...lb.   | 1   | 11 | 0 | 1   | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, East-India.....     | 0   | 5  | 6 | 0   | 6  | 6 | 6 |
| Coffee, fine.....cwt.      | 3   | 10 | 0 | 4   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 1   | 16 | 0 | 2   | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0   | 1  | 3 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Jamaica.....         | 0   | 1  | 2 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Smyrna.....          | 0   | 1  | 3 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0   | 0  | 8 | 0   | 0  | 9 | 9 |
| Currants, Zant ....cwt.    | 4   | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Elephants' Teeth .....     | 16  | 0  | 0 | 26  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Scrivelloes .....          | 10  | 0  | 0 | 15  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga.....ton         | 12  | 0  | 0 | 115 | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg ....      | 100 | 0  | 0 | 105 | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey.....cwt.     | 8   | 0  | 0 | 8   | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands...gal.    | 1   | 11 | 0 | 1   | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto English.....         | 0   | 12 | 0 | 0   | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.    | 6   | 0  | 0 | 8   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton         | 94  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg ....      | 95  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Hops .....                 | 3   | 10 | 0 | 5   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca ....lb.    | 0   | 9  | 6 | 0   | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto East-India ....      | 0   | 3  | 9 | 0   | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| Iron, British bars, ..ton  | 16  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Swedish.....         | 21  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 21  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs.....fod.      | 30  | 0  | 0 | 31  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto red .....            | 29  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 |

Prices Current, April 20th, 1812.

| COALS.* |    |         |            | Sunderland. |             | Newcastle. |  |
|---------|----|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--|
| Mar.    | 28 | 43s.0d. | to 44s.0d. | 41s.0d.     | to 53s. 6d. |            |  |
| Apr.    | 4  | 42 6    | 45 6       | 47 0        | 55 0        |            |  |
|         | 11 | 42 0    | 43 6       | 41 0        | 54 0        |            |  |
|         | 18 | 43 0    | 45 9       | 44 6        | 54 6        |            |  |

\* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

| METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. |    |                       |                     |                       |                                |    |                          |  |  |
|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----|--------------------------|--|--|
|                       |    | 8 o'clock<br>Morning. | Noon.<br>1 o'clock. | 11 o'clock.<br>Night. | Height<br>of Barom.<br>Inches. |    | Dryness<br>by<br>Hydrom. |  |  |
| Mar.                  | 27 | 35                    | 47                  | 40                    | 29.80                          | 32 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 28 | 42                    | 50                  | 52                    | .20                            | 0  | Rain                     |  |  |
|                       | 29 | 50                    | 57                  | 50                    | .49                            | 37 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 30 | 52                    | 56                  | 50                    | .50                            | 0  | Rain                     |  |  |
|                       | 31 | 42                    | 43                  | 42                    | .52                            | 10 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
| Apr.                  | 1  | 46                    | 50                  | 49                    | .50                            | 0  | Showery                  |  |  |
|                       | 2  | 50                    | 55                  | 50                    | .49                            | 10 | Showery                  |  |  |
|                       | 3  | 54                    | 52                  | 46                    | .47                            | 16 | Showery                  |  |  |
|                       | 4  | 49                    | 50                  | 44                    | .90                            | 33 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 5  | 46                    | 56                  | 45                    | 30.04                          | 45 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 6  | 45                    | 54                  | 46                    | .08                            | 40 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 7  | 46                    | 55                  | 41                    | 29.82                          | 26 | Showery                  |  |  |
|                       | 8  | 40                    | 47                  | 30                    | 30.00                          | 32 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 9  | 28                    | 40                  | 33                    | .00                            | 27 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 10 | 34                    | 44                  | 38                    | 29.99                          | 26 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 11 | 40                    | 46                  | 40                    | .83                            | 35 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 12 | 42                    | 49                  | 38                    | .80                            | 45 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 14 | 40                    | 47                  | 37                    | .88                            | 35 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 15 | 39                    | 42                  | 40                    | .69                            | 42 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 16 | 42                    | 46                  | 33                    | .72                            | 40 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 17 | 35                    | 42                  | 34                    | .78                            | 43 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 18 | 35                    | 45                  | 38                    | .96                            | 46 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 19 | 40                    | 46                  | 40                    | .99                            | 46 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 20 | 42                    | 54                  | 40                    | .98                            | 47 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 21 | 42                    | 54                  | 38                    | 30.05                          | 46 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 22 | 40                    | 50                  | 35                    | 29.99                          | 40 | Cloudy                   |  |  |
|                       | 23 | 37                    | 48                  | 40                    | .95                            | 47 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 24 | 40                    | 49                  | 39                    | .89                            | 56 | Fair                     |  |  |
|                       | 25 | 40                    | 47                  | 42                    | .60                            | 24 | Showery                  |  |  |
|                       | 26 | 42                    | 48                  | 41                    | .59                            | 10 | Showery                  |  |  |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|                             |       |    |    |     |     |    |    |   |   |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|
| Lead, white .....           | ton   | 41 | 0  | 0   | to  | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Logwood chips .....         | ton   | 15 | 0  | 0   | to  | 0  | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt.     | 6     | 10 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 7  | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahogany .....              | ft.   | 0  | 1  | 6   | 0   | 1  | 9  |   |   |
| Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal.       | jar   | 15 | 0  | 0   | to  | 0  | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto spermaceti .....      | ton   | 97 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto whale .....           | 32    | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest     | 3     | 10 | 0  | 4   | 10  | 0  |    |   |   |
| Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.    | 0     | 18 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Raisins, bloom .....        | cwt.  | 6  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Rice, Carolina.....         | 1     | 15 | 0  | 1   | 18  | 0  |    |   |   |
| Rum, Jamaica ....gal.       | 0     | 18 | 0  | 1   | 1   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto Leeward Island        | 0     | 15 | 6  | 0   | 18  | 0  |    |   |   |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 3     | 13 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.  | 2     | 10 | 0  | 3   | 10  | 0  |    |   |   |
| Silk, raw, Ditto ....       | 1     | 0  | 0  | 2   | 5   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Tallow, English.....cwt.    | 3     | 17 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto, Russia, white..      | 3     | 12 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto ....., yellow..       | 3     | 17 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Tar, Stockholm ....bar.     | 1     | 17 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Tin in blocks .....         | cwt.  | 8  | 11 | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |   |   |
| Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.      | 0     | 6  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 11 |    |   |   |
| Ditto Virginia.....         | 0     | 0  | 6½ | 0   | 0   | 8½ |    |   |   |
| Wax, Guinea .....           | cwt.  | 8  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |   |   |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.   | 39    | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Wine, Red Port.....         | pipel | 10 | 0  | 0   | 115 | 0  | 0  |   |   |
| Ditto Lisbon .....          | 115   | 0  | 0  | 120 | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto Madeira.....          | 90    | 0  | 0  | 120 | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto Vidonia.....          | 90    | 0  | 0  | 95  | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto Calcavella.....       | 120   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto Sherry.....butt.      | 105   | 0  | 0  | 120 | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto Mountain.....         | 75    | 0  | 0  | 80  | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |
| Ditto Claret.....hogs.      | 70    | 0  | 0  | 90  | 0   | 0  |    |   |   |

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 30-8 — Ditto at sight, 30 — Rotterdam, 9-8 — Hamburgh, 29 — Altona, 29-1  
 — Paris, 1 day's date, 9-16 — Ditto, 2 us. 20 — Madrid in paper — Ditto eff. — Cadiz, in paper  
 — Cadiz, eff. 46½ — Bilbao — Palermo, per oz. 125d. — Leghorn, 58 — Genoa, 54 — Venice,  
 eff. 52 — Naples, 42 — Lisbon, 67½ — Oporto, 68½ — Dublin, per cent. 9½ — Cork, ditto 9 — Agio  
 B. of Holland, 4 per cent.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th MARCH to 20th APRIL, 1812.

| 1812.   | Bank    | 3 p. Cent. | 5 p. Cent. | Consol. | 4 p. Cent. | Consol. | 5 p. Cent. | Long | Annuit. | Omnium. | Imperial | Ditto | Annuit. | India | Stock. | India | Bonds. | South Sea | Old | New Ditto. | Exchq. B. | Lottery | Consol. | Irish | Irish | 3 p. Cent. |
|---------|---------|------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|------|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|-----|------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|------------|
| Mar. 21 | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 2d par    | 21 18 0 | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| 23      | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 2d par    | —       | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| 25      | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 1p 1d     | —       | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| 26      | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 1p 1d     | —       | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| 27      | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 1p 1d     | —       | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| 28      | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 1p 1d     | —       | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| 30      | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 1p 1d     | —       | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| 31      | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | 1p 1d     | —       | 59      | —     | —     |            |
| Apr. 1  | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 2       | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 3       | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 4       | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 6       | —       | —          | —          | 59      | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | 54d     | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 7       | 7 22 1  | 58         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 8       | 8 22 2  | 58         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 9       | 9 22 3  | 58         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 10      | 10 22 3 | 59         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 11      | 11 22 3 | 59         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 13      | —       | —          | —          | —       | —          | —       | —          | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 14      | 14 22 3 | 59         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 15      | 15 22 3 | 59         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 16      | —       | 59         | 60         | 74      | 91         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 17      | —       | 59         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 18      | 18 22 3 | 59         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |
| 20      | 20 22 3 | 59         | 60         | 74      | 90         | 13      | 15         | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —       | —     | —      | —     | —      | —         | —   | —          | —         | —       | —       | —     | —     |            |

## London Premiums of Insurance, April 20th, 1812.

At 1½ gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 2 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 3 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 4 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 5 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 6 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 7 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 8 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 9 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 10 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 11 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 12 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 13 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 14 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 15 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 16 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 17 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 18 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 19 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 20 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 21 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 22 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 23 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 24 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 25 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 26 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 27 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 28 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 29 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 30 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 31 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 32 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 33 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 34 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 35 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 36 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 37 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 38 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 39 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 40 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 41 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
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 At 43 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
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 At 97 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 98 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 99 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 100 gs. To Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in February, 1812, (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Dumant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Birmingham Canal. £615, dividing £26. 5s. clear per Annum.—Oxford, £124 Stock or Long Share, £730.—Grand Junction, £213 to £220.—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, £5 per Cent. Discount.—Kennet and Avon, £30.—Dudley, £50, ex Dividend.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £21.—Ellesmere, £69.—Lancaster, £22. 10s.—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, £25.—London Dock Stock, £118. 10s. ex Dividend, Half Yearly, £3 clear.—Ditto New Subscription, £17. 10s. Premium.—Rock, 10s. Premium.—East-London Water-Works, £85.—London Flour Company, £8.—Strand Bridge, £27 per Cent. Discount, without Interest due.—Russell Institution, £17. 17s. £18. 18s.—Surrey Ditto, £15.—West-Middlesex Water-Works, £85.—Provident Institution, £2. 10s. Premium.—Covent-Garden-Theatre New Shares, 455.—British Plate Glass 1350.—the Average no Company, Kensington Turnpike Bonds, £100, bearing £4 per Cent. £70.